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# COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE HORSES CATTLE SHEEP SWINE ETC.

OLDEST AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

Sixty-Eighth Year.

ST. LOUIS, MO., MARCH 4, 1915.

Volume LXVIII. No. 9.



A Boy Caught On Beef and Milk



## WHAT OUR READERS THINK & DO

### NOTES AND HINTS ON SPRING WORK AND OTHER THINGS.

Editor, Rural World:—Farmers should begin plowing as soon as the ground is dry enough. Some are already plowing land that is too wet. It hurts land to plow it when it is too wet

or too dry, but particularly when it is too wet.

There is nothing gained by rushing the horses at the beginning of the spring operations. They should be given frequent short rests during the day and unhitched early in the evening during the first two weeks of work. See that the collars fit the necks, not the necks the collars. The horses' muscles are weak and flabby after the long rest of the winter and they should be hardened gradually. Sudden heavy pulling may cause sweeney and lung fever.

Try watering your horse before giving him his morning feed. He may drink some; if so, it will do him more good than the after breakfast watering. Treat your horse like the noble animal that he is and not like an automatic machine, and you as well as

the horse will be the gainer by it.

Arrange to have your garden long and narrow rather than square, so that you may have long straight rows of vegetables to cultivate with horse power. It is a waste of energy to mound up little beds and dig deep trenches for paths in a garden.

Have just received a copy of the Missouri Agricultural report for the year 1914. It is a splendid volume of about 725 pages of good solid reading matter for the farmer and is well illustrated. It is free for the asking. Why are so many Missouri farmers without it? Farmers should keep in touch with the State Board of Agriculture and get their books and bulletins according as they are published. This is the way to secure the latest reliable information on difficult farm problems.

The article on Iceland by Mr. J. M. Hiller was very interesting and instructive. It reminds one of Mr. Frank G. Carpenter's world renowned "Letters of Travel." What has become of our old friend Col. C. D. Lyon? His letters fail to grace the columns of the Rural World any more. We miss the weekly talk of the "Farm Notes Man" very much.

Have been observing sun spots since September, 1911, and saw the largest one on February 11, 1915. Get a telescope and see it.

The weather is fair and spring-like. Live stock is doing well on the open meadows. The general health of the community is good.—George Kavanagh, Evening Shade, Mo.

### NOTES FROM "EGYPT."

Editor, Rural World:—We have had a fine winter and hope for an early spring. Farmers were never so anxious for grass. We have had two very short crops of hay and grain, and our stock show it. Corn is worth 80 cents, and good hay \$16, and the result is a great many thin horses.

There is no demand for young horses or mules, and many have quit breeding, which will, of course, cause high prices in a few years. We farmers seem to use no judgment; nor to learn by experience. When any kind of stock is high, everybody tries to raise that kind, a surplus is soon produced and the price falls. Then, many stop breeding, and soon there is a shortage and up the prices go.

It would be amusing, if it were not so ridiculous, to hear some suggest that we breed "war" horses. It would be at least six years before these colts would be ready for market, and we sincerely hope the war will not last that long. Furthermore, the horses bought in the United States by the warring nations thus far is less than one-half of one per cent of our total horse stock.

Most of the grass seed is sown; some of it "in the dark of the moon." It is strange that we stick to these old superstitions. We are thus reminded that children should be taught the truth, for they believe what we tell them.—"Agricola," Illinois.

### AGRICULTURE BILL PASSED; FARM LOAN BUREAU.

A farm credits bill, providing for governmental loans to farm owners, was attached to the agricultural appropriation bill on February 25, in its hurried passage through the senate at Washington.

Presented by Senator McCumber as an amendment, the provision was incorporated in the supply bill without a record vote, at a time when but few senators were in the chamber. The bill itself was passed a short time later.

The McCumber amendment would create a bureau of farm credits in the Treasury Department, to make loan of government funds through national banks on farm mortgage notes. These loans would run for 10 years at 5 per cent interest and would be not less than \$300 nor more than \$10,000 to individuals.

Issue of United States 20-year 4½ per cent bonds to establish a permanent fund of \$10,000,000 to cover such loans would be authorized. This and other changes increased the bill's total from \$23,000,000 to about \$36,000,000.

Senator Hollis of New Hampshire made a point of order against the ru-

ral credits amendment, but withdrew it with the understanding that the measure would be perfected in conference between the house and the senate. There an effort will be made to shape it into a rural credits plan acceptable to the house and the President.

One of the principal new provisions in the bill is the \$2,500,000 appropriation for combating the hoof and mouth disease among cattle.

### EQUITY OBJECTIONS.

Editor, Rural World:—Most of the objections to the Equity Union are held, I have found, by men who are selfish, high-tempered, jealous—usually some farmer himself. I do not hear nearly so much "knocking" by any other business man as by the farmer of the above description.

To begin with, they seem to think that the Equity Union and elevator, etc., ought, upon the very birth of itself start paying dividends to its members and furnishing them with their purchases at half price. It should, they think, pay larger, much larger, prices for all they have to sell, but should they, through some act of misfortune, want to buy the same back a few weeks or so later, it should be sold to them at much less cost than it could be purchased elsewhere.

The Equity Union is the best organization ever known for the farmer. It is here to stay and grow. Instead of working against it, why not get right into the thick of its grievances and boost it. Where it is wrong, fight against that, but not against the whole institution. No institution is perfect, but some are very useful and necessary; both these facts apply to the Equity Union.

It is too true that at the head of some exchanges and unions there are men who should not be there and who do not work for the best interests of the members, but the farmers have in their power the right and the method to put such men where they belong and replace them with men more worthy.

The Equity Union needs men who are not impatient, selfish, covetous, dishonest, fault-finding or discouraged, but who believe in the commandment to love thy neighbor as thyself. The farmers should try this policy and see how the Union will thrive.—"A Northerner."

Crowding at the sheep rack is dangerous, often causing abortion.

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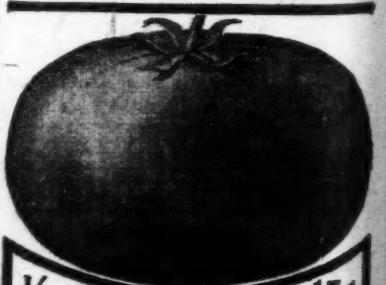
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# COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

Vol. 68, No. 9.

ST. LOUIS, MO., MARCH 4, 1915.

WEEKLY.

## Good Roads a Pleasure and a Need

Have Better Roads, If Not Perfect Ones—Upon Land Owners and Farmers as Well as Overseers Depends Such Improvement in Country Highways and Byways.

By Russell R. Rivet, Nebraska.

GOOD roads are an absolute necessity in the opinion of all farmers. Kansas is working hard for good roads; the politicians are debating whether a state highway engineer would not be a profitable investment. But one highway engineer, no matter how competent he might be, could not accomplish a great deal without the full co-operation of the land-owners. In other words, the township and county officials must be men of good judgment, and be willing to provide their territories with modern road making machinery. Enthusiasm is useless without the proper road working equipment.

The township road boss is a factor which must be taken into consideration. Sometimes he is a capable man; then again he may be interested only in killing time. When the road boss is not particularly interested in better roads, and the farmers under his jurisdiction lack enthusiasm, the results produced will not be greatly in evidence.

Some farmers have a marked antipathy to working public roads. The only reason they work at all is that their poll tax can be dispensed with in this manner. In some sections there is an understanding between the road boss and the farmers who work under his directions. The road boss likes the shade, and is not averse to sitting down and swapping yarns, leaving the rough roads to their own fate. Unless the road overseer has some conception of the manner in which a serviceable road should be laid out and graded, he will not produce satisfactory results while he is in office (?)

It is all very well to dream of macadam roads; but until we have a radical change in certain matters, macadam roads will not be traveled by the great army of farmers. Until macadam and gravel roads are an assured fact instead of something to be hoped for, the farmers should exert their energies and perfect their dirt roads. It can be done. Dirt roads, when properly graded and kept in condition with the road drag, will give efficient service during the greater part of the year. How can dirt roads be improved? We will discuss bridges first of all.

### Concrete Bridges Are Best.

A man who knows all about bridges, and has directed the building of several, explains that good bridges are an essential. "The concrete bridge has come to stay," he remarked. "The service rendered by tin and plank bridges is seldom satisfactory for any length of time. The plank bridge or culvert soon rots out. The tin bridge is being replaced by concrete structures, simply because the concrete bridge offers the utmost in regard to stability and long lasting qualities. The small culvert has always been a nuisance. The drainage of surface water through the small culvert is often hampered by obstructions in the form of brush, trash, mud, etc. Then the water cuts around the culvert, leaving a ravine across the center of the road. The tin culvert frequently cannot handle the drainage water when a particularly heavy rain falls. The water must escape somewhere; so it flows across the road. When inadequate means are provided for carrying off the drainage water, a heavy flood will practically ruin the surface of a dirt road.

"The concrete bridges should be of sufficient size to allow free access of drainage water. The concrete bridge which is properly constructed will last as long as the road. I know one community of farmers who decided to improve their roads. They graded the

highways nice and smooth; but did not provide ample facilities for drainage; consequently, when the fall rains came, the surface of the newly-graded roads was ruined. The men learned their lessons, and today they have taken out all the old culverts, and built concrete bridges. The first essential of good roads is modern bridges."

Who is not benefitted by good roads? Take the hired man for example. The hired man is the critic of conditions in the rural districts. When the roads are in bad condition he can not make his Saturday and Sunday night journeys with any degree of comfort. He begins to think of the joys of city life, where he can stroll with his lady regardless of the weather. Then the land-owner will be obliged to search for a new hired man. The farmers' sons and daughters are more apt to regard life out in the country favorably, if they have good roads to travel over. The farmer, himself, is benefitted immeasurably by good roads. He can haul his produce to market when prices are attractive. He can go to church and to town when he chooses. He can drive his six-cylinder car at

a rapid rate, and enjoy himself in many ways.

### Road-Making Machinery.

The question of efficient road-making machinery is receiving considerable attention at present. There are too many antiquated, knocked out graders filling up valuable space along the roads. The worn out grader gives about as satisfactory results when used for road building purposes, as a single-barreled, muzzle-loading shotgun would give if used upon a grizzly bear. Efficiency in regard to equipment is an essential.

If a certain township lack adequate road building equipment, steps should be taken to remedy the trouble. When the board holds a quarterly meeting the matter of road-making machinery should be brought up. Very probably the members of the board will decide that at least one good grader, a serviceable road plow, several scrapers, etc., are required. No matter how interested the farmers within the boundaries of a township may be in better roads, if they lack modern machinery they will accomplish little.

Graders are made in sizes ranging

from the big 12-foot machine, down to the two-horse size. The 12-foot grader should be drawn with an engine. A grader larger than an eight-foot size should never be pulled with horses; so many horses are required that they cannot be handled properly. When the roads are in bad condition, and will require much grading, it is generally advisable to select a large sized grader. On the other hand the physical condition of the roads may prevent the use of a grader. It is impossible to get any satisfactory result from the grader if the road extends through stone ledges. The only manner in which rocky roads can be remedied is by the use of picks, crowbars, blasting powder and scrapers.

It is not a wise plan to hitch a light grader, constructed for horse power use, behind a powerful tractor. The light frame of the machine cannot stand the racket.

Handling a road grader is an art. One man will manipulate the machine and spoil the road; another man will accomplish the desired results in half the time.

Sometimes it is advisable to change the course of a road before commencing work with the grader. When a very sharp curve must be dealt with, the overseer should straighten it as much as possible. The sudden sharp curve is inconvenient, and also is dangerous.

### What One Overseer Did.

One overseer decided to straighten out the roads in his township. The task was not easy; but he kept at it. With a little persuasion, land owners were gotten into the notion of selling sufficient land so that the road could extend straight ahead. After cutting out the worst curves and moderating the remainder as much as possible, the overseer turned his attention to the grades. He found that the number of steep hills and low swags ruined the roads. He got a crew of men in action and the hills were leveled upon the crest, the dirt being dragged down into the swags. This process remedied the steep grade question satisfactorily.

The overseer was now ready for a grading crew. A landowner furnished a steam engine; from an adjoining township, a new grader of large size was borrowed, and the work of grading commenced. After the grading was accomplished road drags were used freely; this leveling process prevented the formation of ruts and cavities.

The ideal road is oval in formation. The road overseer of experience does not ridge the center of the road too sharply. The oval road is ideal in all respects. Sufficient slope is provided for drainage, and at the same time the slope is not so severe that vehicles will skid. The drainage ditches upon each side of the road should be kept open at all times. When good bridges are constructed; where the grading is done systematically with sharp turns and steep grades eliminated; where the road drag is used thoroughly, and all smaller details attended to, the dirt roads in any township will be satisfactory.

### MISSOURI HORSES AND MULES.

In number of horses, Missouri, with 1,095,000 head, ranks fifth among the states. With 329,000 mules, we are second only to Texas. Missouri horses and mules, says the State Board of Agriculture, are practically free from glanders. This fact makes our horse stock in keen demand from foreign buyers who are placing European war orders.

## The Ideal In Farm Life.

THERE ought to be, and can be, dignity in every line of honest legitimate work. The person who conceives a high ideal and does his level best is bound to succeed. It is the law of all well-directed efforts, and well-directed efforts have a high ideal constantly in view. The best is none too good for the farmer.

Strive to do your very best in everything. Let past failures be stepping stones to higher and more perfect things. Do not be content with having things only good, but make them excellent. Realize your ideals by actual results, and make each result at least one degree better than the last. This is growth, and there is no success in the highest sense without growth.

Recently I rode with a farmer whose team of horses was sleek and fat. I asked him how it came that his horses were in such perfect condition. With considerable modesty he told me that it was through care, and that it was just as easy to keep a horse fat when once in that condition as it was to keep it poor. He stated that all farmers might have fat horses at all times if they only would. The same farmer keeps a small herd of dairy cows, and his ideal in handling dairy cows is as high as in handling horses. He is content only with the best results. He is successful, too.

"If we only would,"—there's the rub. Simply wishing a thing to be done is not willing it to be done. "By faith we can move mountains," and it takes faith to save the farmer as well as ordinary transgressors. The trouble is we do not have enough faith in the dignity, utility and ideality of our calling. We do not always try to outdo ourselves in making the results of our work shine as a lamp upon a hill, giving cheer and light to the whole world.

The farmer has perhaps the broadest of all fields for the realization of high ideals. Possibilities for great results are unlimited in all lines of farm work. The setting of high ideals and the directing of all efforts for their realization will continually raise us to higher and higher places.

Experiments have shown that there is much room for advancement in all lines and branches of farming. Dairying, poultry raising and all animal husbandry are growing both in quality and in quantity. Domestic plants are now bred as well as cultivated, giving results heretofore undreamed of. The soil, instead of wearing out, is being built up on many farms and made to yield richer harvests from year to year. There is room for the highest mental and physical efforts of both young and old.

For the young man or woman there are few, if any, more promising fields of work than the farm. And the farmer of tomorrow with high motives in his calling will be a much respected man.

Be a farmer, but be a man before you are a farmer! Aim to make a good living and make money, but remember that there are higher things than mere money getting and holding. The sense of right, unselfishness, respect and charity for others are greater than money. Strive for these. Have things nice about the farm, as nice as they can be. Do not try to outdo your neighbor, but constantly try to outdo yourself. Above all things have people say that you are as good a man as you are a farmer.

Young farmer, establish early a reputation for character, for doing the right thing. Let integrity, courtesy and cheerfulness be your watchwords. Cultivate these until they become a habit and an indestructible part of your being. Then set your aim high in your chosen work. This gives dignity to your occupation.

Illinois.

R. B. RUSHING.



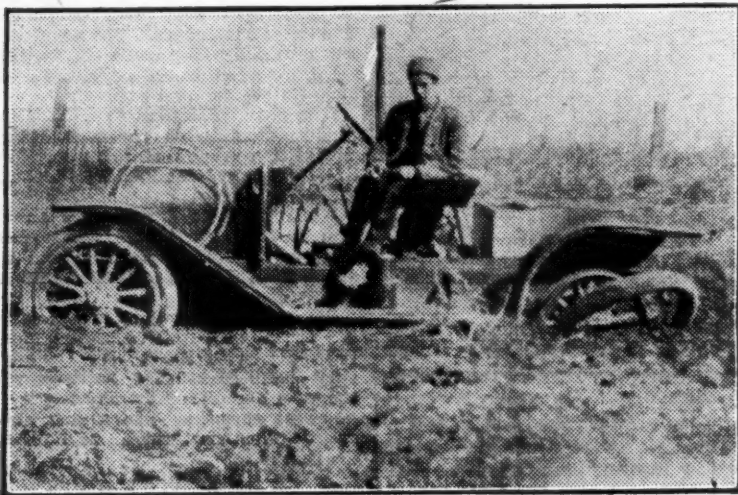
### MORE MONEY FROM WHEAT— NOT TOO LATE TO IN- CREASE YIELDS.

When wheat sells at \$1.25 per bushel, every bushel counts. Your wheat is planted. You can't increase your acreage now, but you can increase your yields. Adding six to ten bushels per acre to your yields this season will certainly make the crop the most profitable in years. One dollar twenty-five cent wheat, or even dollar wheat justifies spending a little more money than usual on this crop for this is a time when it will pay big.

When the war was declared, thousands of farmers changed plans and increased their wheat acreage. In the rush to put in the crop, many fields were insufficiently prepared and planted late, and thousands of acres did not receive sufficient amounts of plantfood to produce even an average yield. Many fields will come through the winter weak and thin. Others will look strong and vigorous. No matter how good the prospect, you want a better one; you want more bushels per acre than you ever raised on your farm. Immediate action on your part as outlined in the follow-

a liberal supply of readily available plantfood of the right kind to maintain it in vigorous growth. Big crops demand enormous quantities of plantfood. The biggest help you can give your wheat crop is to apply 100 to 300 pounds per acre of an available fertilizer analyzing 2 to 4 per cent ammonia, 8 to 10 per cent available phosphoric acid, and 2 to 3 per cent potash. This should be broadcasted or distributed on the wheat through the fertilizer attachment of the wheat drill, with the lime spreader or other fertilizer distributor. If the wheat drill is used, leave the disks suspended so that they will not cut the wheat plants. Apply this fertilizer before the field is rolled. Harrowing it will work it into the soil where the roots make best use of the plantfood. You can carry on these operations until the wheat is up four inches in height without injury to the crop. Fertilizer feeds the crop. It contains no weed seeds.

If grass and clover seed is sown upon the wheat field in early spring, this early cultivation will bury the seed sufficiently deep to insure good germination. The addition of available plantfood in the forms mentioned, will greatly increase the chances



"Stuck Fast"—Roads Like This Are a Disgrace to Any Community.

ing will help make more bushels per acre and put more money in your pocket.

#### Crop Must Have Moisture.

Plants must have heat, air, moisture and available plantfood in abundance in order to live and to make the most satisfactory growth. Every pound of wheat requires 80 gallons of water. When the warm sun of spring beats down on hardened wheat fields, hundreds of barrels of water are lost through evaporation. As long as the top soil is hard, the water connection between it and the water supply below is complete, and the water goes off into the air. To stop this action, and to allow air to enter the soil spaces, you must act quickly if you want to save a field of sick wheat, or if you want to get even better yields from a good prospect.

Roll the wheat field as soon as it will bear a team upon it. Follow this rolling immediately with a light harrowing. Better use a "weeder" if you have one. If you have a harrow with adjustable teeth, throw the teeth back at an angle of 45 degrees and harrow the field, going back and forth, parallel with the wheat rows. This harrowing will not injure the wheat roots, but will break up the crust and make a surface mulch. This surface mulch will prevent much evaporation and save thousands of barrels of water. If you do not happen to have a roller, or if you do not think it wise to roll the wheat, harrow just the same. It pays.

#### Plantfood Makes Crops.

The tiny wheat plant must have special nourishment. It must have

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of a successful "catch of grass."

By such treatment, weak wheat will be greatly benefited and materially assisted towards a profitable yield of superior quality of grain. Top dressing pays.—The Middle West Soil Improvement Committee, Chicago.

#### WINS THREE WORLD WHEAT PRIZES IN FOUR YEARS.

The International Harvester Company, of Sackatoon, Saskatchewan, has just awarded Mr. Seager Wheeler, the famous farmer of Rosthern, in Saskatchewan district, an eight horsepower portable gas engine. This, for winning with the best bushel of wheat against all-the-world competition, at the International Dry Farming Congress, at Wichita, Kas., last fall. In making the award the manager of the donating concern drew attention to the fact that Saskatoon district has won three of such coveted prizes in four years. In 1913, Seager Wheeler captured the \$1,000 prize at the great New York Land Show; in 1913, Paul Gerlach secured the highest prize at the International Dry Farming Congress, then held at Tulsa, Okla., and in 1914, Seager Wheeler again came off with supreme honors. Mr. Gerlach farms at Allan, a few miles from Saskatoon. Mr. Hill, of Lloydminster, also in Saskatoon district, has won the world's highest oat trophies for the past three years.

#### MISSOURI A CENTER SHOT.

Missouri, midway between the population and geographical centers of the United States, is in the very center of the agricultural universe, says the State Board of Agriculture. The center of improved acreage for the United States is 9.2 miles northeast of Paris, Monroe county, while the center of farm values for the United States is 14 miles southwest of Edina, Knox county. The man who aims at Missouri makes a center shot at the bullseye of business.

## Help Feed the World

**I**F the war should stop at once Europe could not recover in time to grow more than a small part of her food crops in 1915-16. With grain at record prices, it will be more profitable than ever to use commercial plant foods liberally to hasten maturity, improve quality and increase the yield.

The middle west is still the garden of the world, and her soil only needs available fertility in the shape of soluble commercial plantfoods to make it hum. Germany produces 88% of her food crops in the shape of potatoes, rye, oats, etc., with the help of commercial fertilizers. It pays her to make a fertile soil still more fertile. *It will pay the Middle West. Fertilize your Spring crops and top dress your wheat This Spring.*

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# COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

A. B. CUTTING, Editor.

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150 Nassau St., New York City.

## EFFICIENCY IN FARMING MEASURED BY LABOR INCOME.

The term "labor income," so widely used as a measure of efficiency in farming, is very confusing to those who are in the habit of estimating profits in percentage of capital invested. The following illustration will make clear the relation between the two methods:

On a particular Indiana farm the capital invested was \$20,716. The gross receipts for the year were \$2,163 and the expenses were \$878, leaving a net farm income of \$1,285. Now this \$1,285 represents what the farmer got for his labor and the use of his capital.

In most industrial enterprises every one, including the head of the enterprise, receives a definite salary, and this salary is fixed by the law of supply and demand; hence net income is all credited to capital and is expressed in percentage of his capital. But the farmer has no fixed salary. The question arises, therefore, what proportion of the \$1,285 shall be credited to the farmer's labor and what proportion to the capital invested. There are clearly two ways of answering this question. One would be to estimate a fair wage for the farmer, say \$325 for the year, and credit the remaining \$960 to capital. The percent of profit would then be found by dividing the \$960 by 1 per cent of the investment of \$20,716, which gives 4.6 per cent. This is the usual method of expressing profit in industrial enterprises where every employee, including the head of the firm, receives a wage or salary.

The difficulty in applying this method in farming lies in determining what is the value of the farmer's services. This difficulty has been met by assuming that his time is worth what he can make the business earn over and above a fair rate of interest on the investment. If this rate is 5 per cent, then \$1,035 of the net income of \$1,285 represents interest and the remainder, or \$249, represents the farmer's labor income. Labor income is thus simply what the business earns over and above a fair rate of interest on the investment.

## OUNCE OF PREVENTION IS WORTH TON OF CURE.

It is said that the sword of Damocles was suspended above the head of that tyrant with but a single thread. Every man, woman and child ought to think well of the lesson taught by this example.

The fire demon is the sword of destruction that ever hangs above the heads of the people. If you knew that by the mere snipping of a thread all that you had saved would be wiped out, wouldn't you ever be on the alert to see that the thread was not snipped?

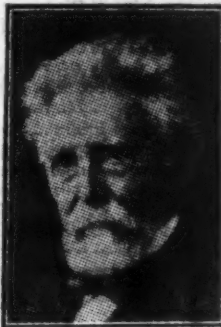
More property is destroyed by fire than by all other destroying elements combined. Storms come with the seasons, and warning of their coming is generally given. Winds reach a de-

Founded by Hon. Norman J. Colman

Published by Colman's Rural World Publishing Co.

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First U. S. Secretary of  
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Colman's Rural World is published every Thursday at 718 Lucas Avenue. Contributed articles on pertinent subjects are invited. Photographs suitable for reproduction also will be welcomed. Address all communications to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, 718 Lucas Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Entered in the postoffice at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

structive velocity at but rare intervals and floods follow expected courses. But fires are catholic in their field. They visit the just and the unjust. Be on the watch tower of your own home all the time. You can prevent his paying you a visit if you but will.

## THE UNITED STATES CONTROLS SOURCES OF FERTILIZERS.

Present agricultural practice prescribes the use of three chemical elements as a "soil amendment," a "stimulant for plant growth," or a "plant food," as it is variously put. These three elements when applied to the soil in which a crop is growing have been found by practice to afford an increased crop yield. They are phosphorus, potassium, and nitrogen, spoken of by the respective trade terms of phosphoric acid, potash, and "ammoniates."

In the commercial fertilizers phosphoric acid is found in the form of calcium phosphate, which is bone phosphate or rock phosphate, usually treated with sulphuric acid to render it soluble. Potash is found as a salt or salts of potassium, either sulphate or chloride, and the "ammoniates," as the inorganic salt of ammonia, ammonium sulphate, the inorganic salts of nitric acid, sodium nitrate, and inorganic compounds of nitrogen, calcium cyanamid, or the organic compounds of nitrogen, contained in animal or vegetable refuse matter, cottonseed meal, abattoir tankage, or fish scrap.

The usual commercial fertilizers contain these three elements and have

the designation of "complete fertilizers." These are sold under various brand names, the various brands frequently being recommended for particular crops. The proportion of the three essential ingredients is varied; as a usual thing that of the phosphoric acid is considerably higher than the other two, which are present in about the same proportion. Thus, for example, a "6-2-2 mixture" contains 6 per cent phosphoric acid, 2 per cent ammonia, and 2 per cent potash. Its selling price in the retail market is based on its analysis. Little attention is paid to the source of these ingredients so long as the essential compounds are "available," or readily may be decomposed or made soluble for the use of the plants.

The nation's supply of these three common ingredients of fertilizer may be summarized as follows: Of phosphoric acid there is an abundant supply in the large deposits of phosphate rock in Florida and Tennessee, and enormous deposits of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming.

Of potash, now obtained exclusively from the German mines, there is little known in this country outside of the desiccated residues in Searles Lake, Cal., and the giant kelps of the Pacific littoral. In the latter there is much more than enough to supply the present demands of the fertilizer trade of the United States, the present annual consumption of potash being about 1,250,000 tons, of varied composition. At present the kelps are not supplying any of this, since it has not been determined by actual experimen-

1915		MARCH		1915	
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri Sat
7	1	2	3	4	5 6
14	8	9	10	11	12 13
21	15	16	17	18	19 20
28	22	23	24	25	26 27
	29	30	31		

tation on a commercial scale that they can be used as economically as a source of potash. Estimates based on costs of similar operations indicate that they can be so used.

Of "ammoniates" there is a large source in the ammonia produced as a by-product in the distillation of coal for the production of gas or coke, or both. This source is but partially developed, as by the methods most commonly practiced in this country this possible by-product is not recovered. The amount of ammonia now going to waste is almost large enough to supply all of the "ammoniates" now demanded by the fertilizer trade. The abattoirs supply a large amount of tankage and dried blood of high fertilizer value; but of these possible by-products there is still an enormous loss through the lack of organization and co-operation in the small scale slaughter of animals for food.

## NOW IS THE TIME TO SWAT THE FLY.

Uncle Sam is waging a relentless war on the deadly housefly and in a late bulletin prepared by the Department of Agriculture, valuable information is given on the best means of combating this deadly pest. The most effective way of exterminating the fly, according to the bulletin, is to eradicate his breeding places. The breeding season of the fly begins in March and continues throughout the spring and summer months. All dirt should be removed from the premises, stables cleaned and decaying vegetables destroyed.

The fly has rightly been called the undertaker's traveling salesman, and in addition to his regular line of "typhoid bugs," he carries a side line of tuberculosis, Asiatic cholera and other disease germs. Now is the time to "swat the fly."

## FARMERS AND COUNTY AGENTS.

It is only by a combination of practical farming and scientific knowledge of subjects closely associated with farming that the most may be gotten from our agricultural resources. This highly desirable combination may be brought about and made most generally effective by the farmers securing a competent county agricultural agent and then by co-operating with their agent. As the salary of the county agent is borne jointly by the county employing him and the state, the expense of having an agent is comparatively little.

## CHEAP MONEY.

Cheap money is the fount that makes the brook of industry flow and without it the homeless farmer can hardly hope for a home or the manufacturing industry expect to prosper. The farmers of the United States owe \$5,000,000,000 and cheap money will mean millions of dollars in saving to the farmer.

## 40 Years Ago 20 Years Ago

In Colman's Rural World.

(Issue of March 6, 1875.)

A new horse distemper has made its appearance at Syracuse, N. Y., said by veterinarians to be spinal meningitis.

Statistics show that there has been over \$3,000,000 worth of sheep destroyed by dogs the past year.

California is exporting large quantities of honey. This year it will export 400,000 pounds. Bees thrive and increase there wonderfully.

The grange is the salvation of the farmer, and needs only to be maintained by energetic, intelligent and above all, harmonious action, to accomplish all the desirable results within the scope of any human institution.

(Issue of March 7, 1895.)

The farmers of the South are combining to decrease the production of cotton, and in so doing are showing their good sense.

A year or two hence farmers will no more think of attempting to raise a crop of corn from undeveloped and uncultivated seed than a crop of thoroughbred colts from range ponies.

March came in as a lion in St. Louis. Thursday, (Feb. 28) was balmy and spring-like, the thermometer registered 67. But, Oh, what a change by noon on Friday, (March 1), when that same thermometer fell 34 degrees and continued to go down as the sun passed out of sight.



# The Modern Orchard

## Must Produce Quality, Though Quantity be Lacking==Poor Fruit Means Poor Business.

By E. H. Favor, Missouri.

PROFESSOR SEARS in his book, "Productive Orcharding," says: "If the agricultural history of the twentieth century is ever written, the writer believes that one of the most significant features of such a history will be the account of the great interest in orcharding which developed during the latter part of the first decade of the century. That interest is still at its height. Men from all walks of life are turning toward orcharding as the one branch of farming in which they would like to engage. Wealthy men are setting out orchards (and commercial orchards) on their estates, farmers in orchard sections are enlarging their fruit plantations, while bank clerks, insurance men and retired ministers are either investing their savings in small farms which are to be set out to fruit trees, or have bought an interest in some development scheme in the West. No wonder there is a shaking of heads among the conservative element of our fruit growers and a wondering as to what the outcome will be. No wonder that even the most enthusiastic advocates of orcharding are speculating as to whether it may not be overdone."

Fruit growing, like every other branch of farming, has come to be a business if we may consider business as being simply doing for others that which they are unable to do for themselves. In any event there have been some tremendous advancements in orcharding within the past few years, and still greater strides are to be made. Competition has made it necessary for those who grow fruit for a living to adopt the modern practices or chop down their trees. It is the man who will take advantage of the best methods that is making the greatest progress and making money from his orchard.

### Orcharding in Missouri.

According to the census report of 1909, Missouri had 14,360,000 apple trees. The ten years between saw 5,680,000 of these put on the brush pile and go up in smoke. According to these same census figures, the average production of each Missouri apple tree had a value of 34 cents in 1909. This being the case, is it not reasonable there should have been a decrease in the number of trees?

But it is quit probable that the trees which were cut out were badly afflicted with canker and otherwise diseased so that their annual production was too small to pay the taxes. In that case their elimination was for the good of all. However, the time has come when apples and other orchard fruits are being given better attention and their multitude of enemies reduced by spraying, pruning and cultivation, with the result that Missouri orchards are rapidly passing out of the 34 cents a tree class and turning off from \$1 to \$10 a tree.

The trend of modern orcharding is for crops of quality rather than crops of quantity. Five barrels of apples that sells slowly at \$1.25 a barrel returns a smaller net profit to the grower than does one barrel that sells quickly at \$3.50. Markets throughout all the world are demanding fruit of quality. The better the quality the better the demand, and there will certainly never come a time when fruit of superior perfection will glut the markets. But we are already in the midst of too much fruit of mediocre quality.

### Style of Buying Changes.

Fruit production bears a very close relation to all other social and business enterprises, and to quote a few remarks in a business publication, "business conditions determine the homes we live in, the contents of our dinner pails, the elegance of our clothes, our amount of dissipation and the extent of our general happiness after the books are balanced and the shutters put up. And social conditions are just as determinable of business conditions, in their turn. As a

man's social life changes, so do his business connections.

"When he marries, he buys in new markets. His money is expended in new ways. He cuts down his expenditure for cigars and drinks. He pays rent instead of rooming. He patronizes markets and grocery stores and the restaurants lose a patron. His wife generally acquires a higher standard of buying." And here we have the key which opens to us an understanding of the change which is going on in our fruit markets. Consumers change their styles just as they do their clothes. It was not long ago that the cellars of city families were supplied with apples by the barrel. But modern city conditions have changed from cottages with commodious cellars to apartments with kitchenettes. The place for the barrel is gone and there remains but room for a carton. "Buy apples by the barrel" is all right for a slogan, but the city family is far more likely to buy them by the dime's worth.

Smaller quantities are now bought at a time, and higher quality is demanded. This being the case it becomes imperative that the producer put quality into his output and cut out the quantity. Quality fruit cannot be produced in enormous quantities, any more than \$5,000 electric coupes can be turned out at the rate of 1,000 a day. The time for the 1,000-acre orchard has passed and we have entered the era of the ten-acre tract. Small orchards will be the rule and will be the profit makers, while the big orchard must content itself with quantity and low prices at the expense of quality at high prices.

### Conditions Vary.

Very well defined practices in fruit production have been worked out so that it is possible for almost every orchardist to have a high per cent of his fruit of good quality. These practices are recorded as principles rather than rules, for rules cannot be made broad enough to cover all the little variations which are met with on every farm. The essential principles are to be found in many very excellent books of recent publication, in a multitude of experiment station and government bulletins and in the better class of farm papers. Usually these principles are well enough defined to be easily understood and easily applied. It pays to abide strictly by the principles, and rules, if they are declared as such.

One of the reasons why so many fruit growers make a failure of certain orchard enterprises, particularly that of spraying, is that they are too much inclined to experiment. Experimenting is all right, but fruit growing is a business, and business cannot experiment and make money at the same time. Leave the experimenting to the experiment stations and confine the orchard labor to operating according to the directions that have been approved by recognized authorities.

Modern orcharding is a money making and profitable occupation. And the more modern the methods put into use the more profitable will be the result.

Fruit trees are highly specialized creations. They are no more able to take care of themselves than is a pedigreed Jersey cow if turned on the open range and expected to rustle for herself. Years of neglect has permitted the enemies of fruit trees to propagate and extend their range until it is no longer possible to produce fruit without efforts to hold the pests in check. Reasonably satisfactory methods have been developed for the control of most orchard pests, and these must be handled in the most approved way if the greatest returns are to be obtained.

### Selling for Most Money.

But not only must the cultural practices be modern but the selling methods as well. We have come up to the period when answers must be given to the question: "How can I

sell my fruit for the most money?"

Fruit growers in the Northwest are finding the answer to it in their co-operative organizations. Isolated fruit growers here in this middle western country are finding that more attention on their part must be given to the development of a market and then catering to that market's desires. We have been too much inclined to let the buyer set the price on our produce. But as we put our business on a more solid business footing, we must "sell" our produce instead of turning it over to some one else for whatever he will give.

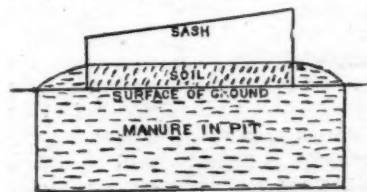
Modern orcharding is as much a business as manufacturing or merchandising, and that being the case, business practices must be used. A paper read at the December meeting of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, Kansas City, Mo.

### STARTING SWEET POTATOES AND OTHER PLANTS IN HOTBEDS.

About the first of April, when apple trees come into bloom, is the best time to "bed" sweet potatoes. Where the bed is wanted, set a board one foot wide and another one two feet wide five and a half feet north of it, both to be as long as the bed is wanted, then board up both ends.

Dig a pit in the ground 18 inches deep and use the earth to bank up around the bed. Fill the pit and bed with fresh straw horse manure, about 20 inches. I do not pack this manure as most do. If packed or tramped it will heat too quickly and too rank and will not last long enough.

On this manure I put about 10 inches of rich loamy soil. A mixture of half well rotted manure and sand is better, and leaf mold from the



This style of hotbed is similar to the one described in the article, excepting that the pit is made wider than the frame and manure is used for banking instead of earth. This style is more suitable for cold districts.

woods is best. I place in this the potatoes, one inch apart, then cover about five inches with more soil.

A sash six feet long will reach over the bed. The north side being one foot higher than the front will give more sun heat and will allow water to run off. Glass sashes are best, but muslin will do. Glass sashes three by six feet cost from \$2.20 to \$2.50 each.

Take off the sash in sunny days, but do not forget to put it back on cool nights and when there is danger of frost.

Last year I grew from five bushels of sweet potatoes, 1,000 to 3,000 plants a day for six weeks, and sold the



This style of hotbed does not require the digging of a pit. The manure is piled on the ground and the frame placed on top of the pile. This style is considered very convenient in many localities.

first ones for 35 cents per 100 and the last 15 cents. When plants are one to two inches high I water every other day after sunset, and I pull the plants every day. The varieties that do best with me are Yellow Jersey, Southern Queen and Red Bermuda.

I have success also in growing cabbage and tomato plants in hot beds for early planting, but they can be sown in March. I sprout my flower bulbs, such as cannas dahlias and gladioli, in the same way as the sweet potatoes. Annual flower seeds are sown like the cabbage and tomatoes. Any of these plants can be started in

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a sunny window in the house.—Jacob Faith, Eldorado Springs, Mo.

### ORCHARD AND GARDEN NOTES.

Some early garden and flower seeds may be sown now.

Test all seeds on hand. Flannel and blotting paper are good materials to use.

Don't forget to include some of the Spencer type of sweet peas in the flower seed order.

To grow a good crop of onions requires rich soil, free from weeds, and thorough cultivation.

Nasturtiums will do well in almost any soil, but if they are planted on very rich soil, too much growth of vine results at the expense of flowers.

The bush Lima bean is worth growing in any garden. The tall Lima bush requires a longer season to mature and often does not ripen in a short summer season.

Brussels sprouts are splendid vegetables, but are not very successfully grown in some states. Some types of cabbage are easier to handle, and better than poorly grown sprouts.

Branches of pussy willows brought into the house now and set in water will soon open up. They make good bouquets. Some of the early fruits may also be made to flower by putting them in water in a warm place.

Golden Bantam sweet corn is still one of the best early sweet varieties.

Go over all garden and field equipment and see that everything is ready to use.

Double portulaca, annual delphinium, calliopsis, African daisy and stock are good annuals to plant.

Plum and nut seeds, that have been stratified and stired in the cellar, may now be brought up, thoroughly watered, and placed outside to freeze.

Tuberous begonia bulbs should be purchased now and potted. They may be set outdoors after danger of frost is over.

A few fall-bearing strawberries may be planted for home use to advantage. The Progressive is probably as good as any.

Plant a few herbaceous perennial flowering plants this spring, such as pyrethrum, boltonia, iris, or even some of the lilies, such as Lilium elegans.

Plant a few trees along the road this spring. They may be either fruit, nut, or elm trees, and should be set at least 50 feet apart.

Include in the shrub order some plants that will flower or fruit in the fall. Snowberry, highbush cranberry, Viburnum lantana, wahoo, and the bitter sweet vine all carry bright colored berries in autumn.



# SEND ONLY 50c

We want you to get acquainted right now—today—with the grandest shoe any farmer or working man ever put on his foot. This is it—the wonderful Hy-D-Rubber-Wood manure and waterproof shoe! We'll send you a pair at once on receipt of only 50c, and the only reason we ask the 50c is to protect us against idle curiosity seekers. When you see a pair of these shoes, feel the texture of the thick, tough, yet surprisingly soft and pliable leather with your hands, note how differently they are made from any other shoe on earth—and finally, when you put them on and realize how comfortable they feel and how easy they are to walk in—well, you'll say like thousands of others have said, that here, at last, is just the shoe you've long been waiting for. No one will ever be able to persuade you to wear any work shoe but

## Hy-D-Rubber-Wood Sole Shoes

Experience with just one pair of ordinary work shoes ought to be enough to last a man a lifetime! You know how they soak up water and quickly lose their shape; how the uppers warp, wrinkle, crack and get hard as flint; how the seams stretch and break—soles curl up and stiffen and make misery of walking. You know all this and have put up with it all these years simply because, up to the present time, you couldn't get any other kind of work shoes. But there's no longer any necessity of making your feet suffer and of digging down in your pocket every month or so for shoe repairs or new shoes. You can now wear work shoes from which every objectionable feature of the ordinary work shoe has been completely eliminated.

## Manure and Water-Proof Outwears 6 Pair of Shoes

These shoes simply can't leak! The sole is made of a special high grade of rubber, mixed with Sea Island cotton canvas and put under a ton of hydraulic pressure and hardened almost to the toughness of armor plate.

Then there is a thick inner sole of non-conducting, selected kiln-dried wood which is the most comfortable substance in the world to walk on. There's practically no wear-out to the soles of these shoes.

The uppers are of the best old-fashioned oak-bark tanned AA grain leather—thick and tough as whang but soft, flexible and absolutely water-proof. Uppers are attached to the sole by a special, patented process which positively won't let a drop of water seep through no matter how long you stand in water. And the acids of manure, soil and in the milk on creamery floors which so quickly rot out rubber boots and ordinary leather shoes, simply can't touch these shoes.

### Warmer Than Felt Boots

Yes, a whole lot warmer. And they don't sweat the feet like felt boots, arctics and rubber boots do. They keep the feet dry and warm from morning till night, no matter how cold and wet the weather is. We specially recommend this shoe as a substitute for felt boots. They are warmer, more comfortable and far less heavy and cumbersome.

## This One Style Shoe Our Entire Factory Output

We have made a closer study of the foot-wear needs of the farmers and working men of this country than any other concern. We can rightly claim to be specialists in this kind of shoe making. All our energy, resources and the facilities of our entire enormous factory are devoted to the production of this one shoe. This means that we are able to keep the cost of production down to the very lowest notch and it also means that we are able to maintain a uniform standard of quality. By selling the entire output of our factory direct to the men and boys who wear our shoes we save and give you all jobbers' and retail shoe dealers' profits. Were it possible for you to buy these shoes at a shoe store the dealer would ask you anywhere from \$6 to \$8 a pair for them. Shoes of similar quality sell for that right along. But we do not propose to allow any dealer to charge you one penny more than the shoes are actually worth and for that reason we refuse to allow dealers to handle them. We sell the shoes at just what it costs us to make them, with only one small profit added. And since we sell a tremendous quantity, we can afford to make the profit on each pair very small indeed.

## Just Send 50c Today

That's all you need send us. We'll send you a pair of Hy-D-Rubber-Wood Manure and Water-Proof Shoes at once. Style Y is exactly the same as Style X except that they have 10-inch tops. Pay balance, \$2.85 for Style X, \$3.45 for Style Y, on arrival; examine them—try them on—test them in any way you like—and if you are not thoroughly convinced that they are just the shoes you want—if you don't say they are the biggest and best shoe bargain you ever saw, simply return them at our expense. We'll immediately refund your 50c.

### A Snap for Agents

We have a most attractive proposition for agents to sell Hy-D-Rubber-Wood Manure and Water-Proof Shoes to farmers and working men. Pleasant work. Shoes sell on sight. No capital or experience required. Write for full particulars.

### Mail 50c Coupon Today

Send us 50c with coupon to the right. If the shoes do not come up to your highest expectations we will return your 50c. If you must have more information then mail coupon to the left and we will send you free booklet. Examination of the shoes themselves will convince you of their remarkable merits quicker than anything else; so mail the 50c coupon and examine the shoes at our risk.

**BILGER BROTHERS, Shoe Makers, Chicago, Ill.**  
Factory, 2468-2472 N. California Ave., Chicago

### Information Coupon

**Bilger Bros.,**  
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Before sending for a pair of Hy-D-Rubber-Wood Manure and Water-Proof Shoes I should like to know more about them. Without cost or obligation to me please send me full and complete information about these shoes; also particulars of your agents' proposition.

Name .....

Address .....

R. F. D. .... State .....

Style Y  
All  
Sizes.  
These  
High  
10-inch  
Tops Are  
Beautiful,  
Warm As  
Can Be  
And  
Positively  
Water  
and Damp  
Proof.  
Only  
\$3.95  
Prepaid



## In The Whole History Of Shoe Making There's None Like This

The ordinary solid leather work shoe is made with little thought given either to its wearing qualities, its comfort or its looks. But in the construction of Hy-D-Rubber-Wood sole shoes not a detail, however small or seemingly unimportant, has been neglected. They're as comfortable as a pair of felt slippers right from the minute you put them on! And they're fine looking shoes, too—not heavy, awkward and cumbersome, like the ordinary work shoe. You can wear them anywhere—indoors as well as out. The soles are sound-proof and do not mark or scratch floors.

If you work on a farm, in a creamery, on cement floors, in a mine, in a lumber camp—anywhere, in fact, where your feet are exposed to cold, wind, rain, snow, slush, etc., you simply can't afford to be without a pair of Hy-D-Rubber-Wood Manure and Water-Proof Shoes. Just wear them awhile and see how quickly your Rheumatism, Sciatica, Coughs and Colds leave you. And as for corns and bunions they'll not bother your feet that are dry, warm and comfortably shod in Hy-D-Rubber-Wood sole shoes.

## SPECIAL NOTICE!

Our factory is now working to its utmost capacity to supply the enormous demand for these shoes and in some sizes we are behind. But in sizes Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10 there will be no delay as we can ship on receipt of orders. All orders received for other sizes will be shipped within two weeks from receipt of orders. Don't delay, send us your order at once. We will send the shoes prepaid subject to examination.

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Enclosed find 50c. Send me at once one pair Hy-D-Rubber-Wood Manure and Water-Proof

Shoes, Style X....Style Y....also.... for free examination and try on. I agree to pay balance, or if I do not find them satisfactory, I will return them at your expense, you to send back my 50c.

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## HORSE BREEDING AND RAISING

### PERCHERON SOCIETY MEETING.

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Percheron Society of America the use of a single judge on Percheron horses at the Panama-Pacific Exposition was recommended.

The classification provided by the Percheron Society of America for Percheron horses at various state fairs were dropped from the list and the cash prizes, which have not been considerable, were eliminated. Sterling silver medals will be awarded to all first prize winners and bronze medals will be awarded to second prize winners.

A resolution favoring the reimbursement of breeders of live stock for pure-bred breeding animals destroyed in any public welfare campaign against animal plagues was adopted. This resolution favors the reimbursement of breeders on the basis of the breeding value of the animals and has particular application to foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest and surra and other plagues of similar character.

### HORSE AND MULE RAISING IN THE SOUTH.

There is no single factor in agricultural production on the average farm that is of greater importance than good horse or mule power. This power can usually be furnished more cheaply by the production of needed animals in that particular locality than by purchasing them from remote localities. In home production there is also the added advantage of possessing animals which are thoroughly acclimatized. Therefore if you are the owner of a good mare do not fail to breed her either to a good stallion or a good jack.

If the mare is of the light type, breed her to a good stallion of one of the light breeds; and if of a draft type, breed her to a draft stallion. The progeny of a light mare bred to a draft stallion or of a draft mare to a light stallion is usually a nondescript that is not fitted to any particular field and will not command the price of either a high-class light or a high-class draft horse. By the light type is meant horses of the standardbred, thoroughbred American saddle, and similar breeds; by the draft type is meant horses of the Percheron, Belgian, Shire, Clydesdale and similar breeds. In breeding to a jack, mares of almost any kind may be used if sound, the best mules, as a rule, being produced from the mares with the most weight and finish. The production of inferior animals of any kind is seldom profitable.

The destruction of horses in the countries now at war is enormous, and when peace is declared and for many years thereafter there will no doubt be a great demand for horses for agricultural and other work. The farmer who has surplus horses at that time will be in a position to obtain good prices. Keep your best mares to work on the farm and raise colts at the same time. You will thus be in position not only to raise horses for your work but also to take advantage of the home and foreign markets.

#### Care of Brood Mare and Foal.

Many brood mares are overworked, while many others are kept too closely confined. The mare may be safely worked to within two weeks of foaling if good care is used to see that she is not overworked or injured in some other way. It is not unusual for mares which have been worked to the date of foaling to foal successfully. It is safer, however, to diminish the work gradually so that during the last few weeks only the lightest kind of work is done.

If pasture is available, the mare may be turned out about two weeks before foaling. If pasture is not available,

she should be given a good roomy box stall. There need be no radical change in the feed, except that the ration of the mare should be lightened shortly before foaling and made more laxative. For this purpose an addition of bran and a decrease of other grain feeds is very satisfactory.

When the mare is again put to work the foal may either be left in the stable or allowed to follow. If left in the stable, it will be necessary to return the mare in the middle of the forenoon and likewise in the afternoon for the colt to suck. Never allow the foal to suck when the mare is very warm, for the milk at that time is quite apt to cause digestive disorders in the colt. The foal should be allowed access to the dam's grain in order that it may learn to eat as soon as possible. The foal may be weaned at six months of age, and if it has previously been eating grain, no great setback will occur.

The mare can usually be bred with greater certainty of success on the ninth day after foaling than at any subsequent date.

As exercise is of prime importance for the proper development of young animals, the foal should have pasture or a paddock in which to exercise. Access to a barn or shed should be provided as a protection against storms.

The feed of the foal may be similar to that which the mare was receiving before the foal was weaned. The weaned foal should have two to three pounds of grain per day and what hay it will eat. A grain mixture consisting of seven parts of corn meal, and one part of wheat bran, by weight, may be fed. If oats and bran are not available a mixture consisting of seven parts corn meal and one part cottonseed meal may be substituted. All of the leguminous hays, if of a good quality, such as alfalfa, clover, and cowpea hay, are good for the foal. As the foal becomes older a more liberal grain ration should be provided. A yearling foal, to grow properly, will need four or five pounds of grain per day in addition to what hay will be eaten.

#### Feeding Work Horses and Mules.

The selection of a ration for horses and mules depends largely upon the kinds of feed available, the prices of the same, and the amount and character of the work. For a 1,000 or 1,100 pound horse at moderate work a daily ration of from 10 to 12 pounds of grain and from 12 to 14 pounds of hay should be ample. At light work the grain ration should be less, and at particularly heavy work the amount of grain should be increased. For a horse at moderate work weighing from 1,000 to 1,100 pounds the following rations will be found satisfactory. These rations are to be divided into three feeds. Nearly one-half of the roughage should be fed at night and the remainder divided between the morning and noon feeds. The grain may be divided into three equal portions, to be fed morning noon, and night.

Ten pounds oats; 14 pounds mixed hay (Bermuda, lespedeza, etc.)

Ten pounds shelled corn or corn meal or 12½ pounds ear corn or corn-and-cob meal; 14 pounds cowpea hay.

Eight pounds shelled corn or corn meal or 10 pounds ear corn or corn-and-cob meal; 1 pound cottonseed meal; 10 pounds alfalfa hay, 2 quarts molasses.

Eight pounds shelled corn or 10 pounds ear corn or corn-and-cob meal; 1½ pounds cottonseed meal; 14 pounds mixed hay (Bermuda, lespedeza, etc.)

Six pounds shelled corn or corn meal or 7½ pounds ear corn or corn-and-cob meal; 2 pounds gluten; 1½ pounds cottonseed meal; 6 pounds cowpea hay; 10 pounds corn stover.

The above rations are offered as suggestions and will have to be altered to suit conditions. If an animal is not doing well and is thin in flesh add more grain.

It may be found desirable to feed ear corn instead of shelled corn or corn meal. The ear corn, if desirable, may be ground and fed as corn-and-cob meal. One hundred pounds of ear corn or corn-and-cob meal is equivalent to about 80 pounds of shelled corn or corn meal.

For horses at light work the grain in the above rations should be reduced and the roughage increased in amount.

For wintering horses which have little, if any work to do the foregoing rations may be used, with the grain reduced one-half or three-fourths, or the grain may be entirely eliminated if the hay is of good quality and the horses are easy keepers.

Salt should be provided so that the horse may have access to it daily.

Horses should not be fed or watered when they are hot. If a horse comes in very hungry it is better to allow him to eat hay for half an hour before he is given his grain. If he takes the sharp edge off his appetite on hay he will take more time to eat his grain and will masticate it better. In hot weather horses should be watered in the morning, in the middle of the forenoon, before and after their dinner, and before and after their evening meal.

If possible, after the horses have finished their evening feed, they should be turned out in a lot where they can roll and get water at will during the night. This applies especially during hot weather.

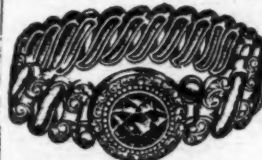
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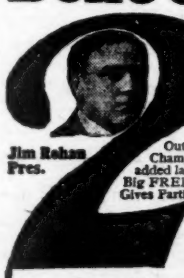
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# CATTLE FOR BEEF AND FOR MILK

**MORE LIVE STOCK NOW THAN A  
YEAR AGO.**

For the first time in many years, information collected by the U. S. Department of Agriculture shows that all classes of live stock in the United States are increasing in numbers. Thus the real facts contradict absolutely, sensational reports that prices for meat and shoes would rise to unprecedented figures in the immediate future. It has even been said that a government statistician predicted meat at 50 cents a pound and shoes at \$10 a pair within the next two years. Such a prediction, the real government statisticians say, is quite unwarranted.

On January 1, for example, the number of beef cattle showed an increase of 3.4 per cent over the number a year ago, and an actual increase of 1,212,000 head. Hitherto the number of beef cattle in the United States has declined steadily since 1910. There are also more milch cows in the country than last year, the increase being 2.5 per cent, or in numbers 525,000. Swine, however, showed the greatest increase of all classes—9.6 per cent. On January 1, 1914, there were only



Two Sons and a Daughter of Hobbsland Masterpiece, a Noted Ayrshire Sire. The Smallest one sold for \$800.

58,933,000 swine in the country, on January 1, 1915, 64,618,000. This is accounted for by the fact that the production of swine can be increased more rapidly than that of other classes of live stock and consequently an enlarged demand can be met more readily.

As for hides, the situation is not quite so clear, but even here there has been much gross exaggeration. From two-fifths to less than one-half of the leather used in this country is imported, about 25 per cent of the foreign hides coming from Argentina, 15 per cent from Canada, 11 per cent from Mexico, 8½ per cent from European Russia, and 7½ per cent from France. Since the outbreak of the war, importations have shown a certain falling off, those for September, 1914, for example, being only 34,000,000 pounds, instead of 45,000,000 pounds the year previous. There is, however, little reason to suppose that this decrease will be permanent or of sufficient importance to create any real scarcity. Since the great bulk of the imported hides come from countries that are not at war, shipments are not interfered with in any way, and the only new factor to be considered is the possibility of an increased demand by the warring countries.

It is believed, however, that the United States is now in a better condition to face such a situation than for years past. The tide, it seems, has turned. Instead of live stock steadily decreasing year after year, this year for the first time, as has been said, all classes show an appreciable increase.

Including horses, mules; milch cows, beef cattle, sheep, and swine, there were on January 1, 1915, 7,712,000 more farm animals in the United States than on January 1, 1914. The increase in the total value was \$78,024,000, or 1.3 per cent. It is quite true that this increase is not yet proportionally to the increase in population, which is approximately 2 per cent; but the fact that there is an increase, that the tide seems definitely to have turned, is regarded as a sufficient answer to alarming exaggerations and misleading figures.

## PREPARATION OF A COW FOR FRESHENING.

The accumulated experience of progressive dairymen proves that a cow should have a rest between lactation periods. If milked continuously up to the time of freshening, the period into which she freshens will be less profitable than the preceding. Without rest, it is impossible for her to renew her depleted strength, or to lay up a supply of fat for the new lactation period, nor can she properly nourish the now rapidly growing fetus.

It may seem like wasting feed to lay fat on a cow's body but in reality it is not, for the fat will later appear as fat in the milk. Moreover, when a cow freshens, she is usually more or less feverish, and her digestion impaired to a certain extent. To place her on full feed at this time is to invite trouble. But if she is in good condition, the withholding of her feed will result in no harm, inasmuch as her needs will be taken care of by the fat stored on the body. A thin cow has no such reserve and one has to choose between decreased production or take chances on her powers to stand up under full feed.

A cow should be given at least six weeks' rest. If intermittent and partial milking fails to dry her up, withholding the grain ration and feeding roughages such as timothy and straw will be found helpful. Ten days to two weeks should be allowed a cow to reach full feed after freshening.—Carl E. Johnson, Idaho.

## THE FIGHT FOR PURE MILK— HOW FARMERS CAN HELP.

So many dramatic disclosures have been made in regard to the relation between dirty milk and the excessive death rate among infants that farmers are beginning to realize as never before, the necessity of co-operation with the municipal authorities in their fight for pure milk.

Milk is certainly the most important article of food in the human dietary, and it is also the most contaminable. It is, therefore, up to the farmer to see that the milk from his dairy gets to city babies in as reasonable a state of cleanliness as possible. Not that this is an exclusively baby problem, for all sorts of diseases are carried through milk. Tuberculosis is an example of this class, and a number of epidemics of diphtheria and scarlet fever have been traced to the milk supply, but when we pause to consider that one-fifth of all the babies born in the United States die in their infancy from preventable diseases, and that 60 per cent of these are due to gastro-intestinal diseases, due to improper feeding or impure milk, we naturally begin to look into the cause.

I realize, of course, that not every farmer can have his milking done scientifically, but it is possible for him to produce safe milk for his own use and that of the public by very simple and inexpensive means.

He may not have an elaborate dairy outfit, but his cattle can be kept clean and in perfect health with the assistance of a veterinarian. It will be to his financial interest in the long run. Tar paper, whitewash and home-made cement, will insure a sanitary stable at small cost.

Then, there should be a covered milking pail in place of the old-fashioned wide-mouthed pail. This will keep nine-tenths of the dirt out during milking time. All milk utensils may be kept clean by the use of a brush and a solution of soda followed by a final-rinsing in scalding water. If ice is not possible for one farmer, is it not feasible for several

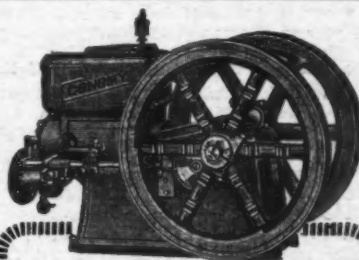
farmers to combine their interest, and secure a supply of ice at some central place at a reasonable cost.

I hope the readers of this paper are not superior to germs. If you are, send for some of the government literature on the subject of the care of milk. A request to the department of agriculture will bring a number of bulletins to your door, much to your enlightenment.—Dr. M. M. Carrick.

Rich cream churns in less time than thin cream. Butter should come in from 25 to 30 minutes. If the cream is too warm it will come sooner and the butter will be of inferior quality. If the cream is too cold longer churning will be required. Regulate the temperature with a dairy thermometer at from 60 to 70 degrees. If you want good butter don't add hot or cold water to the cream.

## THE IMPLEMENT BLUE BOOK FREE.

The Midland Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo., has left over a few hundred copies of the 1914 Implement Blue Book, one of which it offers to mail free of charge, to any subscriber to this paper who will send 20 cents to pay the packing, postage, etc. The book has over 500 Royal Octavo pages, weighs two pounds and contains complete classified descriptive lists of all farming implements, vehicles and wagons, and kindred goods made in the United States, with names and addresses of manufacturers; also a full list of all branch, jobbing and transfer houses in this country and Canada, from which near-by repairs may be had.



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### BESSIE BROWN

This magnificent rose has unsurpassed beauty of a totally distinct character, bearing large, full, deep and double flowers. A vigorous grower, producing numerous long stiff stems with daintily finished foliage, each one crowned with a long, slender pointed bud which opens into a large elegantly finished flower of creamy white exquisitely flushed pink, very large shell-shaped petals making the bloom delightfully charming. The good constitution and clear color make it a favorite everywhere.

### MELODY—(A Yellow Beauty)

The greatest of all yellow roses for the home planter. Grows to perfection in ordinary garden soil in all localities and bears continuously great numbers of lovely flowers of immense size, elegant, full and double on stiff erect stems which stand out well from the plant, giving it a regal appearance and stamping it as the most extraordinary rose of its color. The color of the flowers is a lovely shade of yellow, deepening to apricot in the center.

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## SHEEP & SWINE FOR MOST MONEY

### CURING AND SMOKING PORK ON THE FARM.

Prof. William Hislop, animal husbandman of the state experiment station at Pullman, states that it is highly essential that meat intended for curing be thoroughly cooled, because if the surface of meat comes in contact with salt before all the animal heat is removed, it will have a tendency to shrink the muscles and form a coating on the outside which will not allow the generating gases to escape. Meat, however, should never be frozen salted because the brine will not penetrate uniformly and uneven curing will result. The hams and sides should be trimmed smoothly and no tag ends left, care being taken to expose as little lean meat as possible. For best results, the meat must be fresh. Earthenware jars give good satisfaction, but oak barrels with wooden hoops are less cumbersome to handle.

Recipe for 100 pounds of meat, by sugar cure method: Eight pounds of salt; two pounds of brown sugar; two ounces of saltpeter. Dissolve the ingredients in four gallons of water, and boil the brine, but always pour the brine cold on the meat. Ordinarily, meat takes from six to eight weeks to cure, depending upon its fatness and quality. Before the meat is placed in the barrels, rub each piece with salt-peter, and pile them up. In this way, some blood is drawn out. The next day, pack them tightly in the barrels, pour in the brine and weight down. Always pack the hams and shoulders on the bottom of the barrel. If the brine sours, take out the meat, wash it thoroughly and pour in new brine. After the necessary time has elapsed, take out the meat, wash it and hang it up to drip for two days previous to its going into the smoke house.

Recipe for dry cure for 1,000 pounds: Forty pounds of salt; ten pounds of New Orleans or brown sugar; four pounds of black pepper; one and one-half pounds of saltpeter; one-half pound of cayenne pepper.

Mix the above ingredients very thoroughly and apply half of the mixture to the meat, rubbing it all over very carefully, but especially around the hip, hock and stifle joints. Let it lie in the barrel for ten days to two weeks, then re-rub the meat with the remainder of the mixture and leave it for four to eight weeks in a cool, dry place when it will be ready to smoke. The slow cure will give better results than the fast cure.

Recipe for plain salt cure for 100 pounds of meat: Ten pounds of salt; two ounces of saltpeter; four gallons of water. Cut the carcass into smaller parts than for the brine cure. Pieces about six inches square will be best. Pour the brine over the meat. When cold, cover and weight down to keep them under the brine. The pork should be kept in the brine until used.

### Smoking the Meats.

Pickle and cured meats are smoked to aid in their preservation. The smoke seals up the pores, acts as a vermifuge, aids in drying, and adds flavor to the product.

The smoke house should be six to eight feet high for ordinary farm use. Small openings under the eaves, or a chimney in the roof will provide the essential free circulation. A fire-pot built outside of the house proper, with a flue through which the smoke may be conducted to the meat chamber, gives the best results. A fire may be built on the floor of the house when the former method can not be adopted. Brick houses are best, but large dry goods boxes and even barrels may be made to serve as smoke houses where only small amounts of meat are to be smoked. However, the curing of meat in such substitutes is more difficult and the results less uniform.

Green hickory or maple wood smooth.

Continued on Page 12.



# THE HOME CIRCLE

## AND THE KITCHEN

### REMEMBER THE ALAMO.

I stood within the battered walls,  
The wind seemed sighing low—  
And listening, I heard a voice:  
"This is the Alamo."

I closed my eyes and saw a host  
Of brave souls, marching slow,  
O'er the rough stones that mark the  
place—  
The ancient Alamo.

I closed my ears, the dying moans  
Were more than I could bear;  
The shouts and cries, the stifled groans  
Filled all the silent air.

What is this din, I softly said,  
This tumult that I hear?  
"It is the marching of the dead,  
Be still, and have no fear."

Then came in whispers still, and low,  
Like southwind floating by:  
"We were the men at Alamo,  
Who dared to do, and die."

"Remember—Ah, you surely must,  
We died not long ago.  
Our bodies scarce have turned to  
dust—  
Remember Alamo!"

MAY MYRTLE.

### A TEST OF PATIENCE, AND OF IMPATIENCE.

To the Home Circle:—When we are in good health, active, quick in our movements, fairly good in disposition, and with sickness an unknown quantity, we do not realize how fortunate we are,—we take all our good gifts naturally as belonging to us, just as does our purse, and we are wise to fill up with gratitude for our treasures of health or purse.

Imagine the sensations of such a person as above described to be suddenly disabled by a fall breaking this person's arm. Misfortune threw her down on a slippery sidewalk.

Was it to test her patience? There was a great struggle between pain, self-pity, humiliation and impatience until the upper mind took the case in hand. All these acute feelings were running riot until one after another were quieted and stilled, but impatience was the most troublesome one in the lot to subdue.

The Person had to wait patiently while her meat was being cut for her, and the breakfast eggs broken for and prepared for her as for a baby, had to submit to being dressed and undressed like a wooden doll by awkward hands who knew not how to handle a plaster arm. The ordeal of it all was awful! To have hair pins planted into one's brain without a murmur is another martyr's test, as well as to have her stockings put on with the heels to the instep and the other garments hindsides fore and vice versa.

Centuries ago the great ladies slapped their awkward maids for such deeds, but we, of the 20th century know better; we have more mental training and self-control and would

The Home Circle is a meeting place for weekly gatherings of the Rural World family. All of its members are invited to meet here in correspondence and good fellowship. Send lots of letters and get really acquainted.

The Kitchen is a factor in the Home Circle that no one can do without. Help to make it helpful, by sending for publication suggestions on how to make and do the things that are made and done in the kitchen. Tell others your ideas and experiences.

not dare raise a hand to one who tries her very best to serve us and to spare us a few precious hairs of our head while jerking the comb through them. She means so well, and when we stop to see the funny side of it our impatience vanishes to make room for the ridiculous.

When the Person found to her surprise how very impatient she was she called a halt to herself and gave herself a lecture. She found this horrid impatience had been lurking in her system like a germ waiting to spring into being at a given moment,—the fall and the moment came simultaneously. It required quite a crash to bring forth the germ, however, which is almost complimentary to the Person.

When the pain after several days had subsided somewhat, she looked this impatience squarely in the face with calm fearlessness and each morning spoke to it with determination: "Today you keep out of my consciousness. There's no room here for such as you. I am surrounded by love. Loving hands are trying so hard to do acts of kindness for me. Love only shall rule here. Get thee hence you hateful thing called impatience; yet, hateful as you are, I'm glad you came that I may know mine enemies face to face. Henceforth, I shall stand porter at the door to see that you may never enter again."

There came the impatience of time wasted, but common sense came to the rescue and argued: "You have worked hard all winter now rest! There are books to read, letters to write, friends to see, and visits to pay," and sure enough, the Person's time was filled to overflowing.

"To conquer ourselves is our greatest achievement," is very true. It is easy to be pleasant and kind while we are not tried. It is only when we are tested that we are found wanting in some quality or another.

The spectrum of love shows nine elements of which the first is patience—"Love suffereth long."—Claire V. D'Oench, St. Louis.

### A BOOK MISSIONARY IS A USEFUL CITIZEN.

To the Home Circle:—I wonder how many who read this page, ever thought of being a book missionary. Practically everyone loves to read, and will read that which interests and appeals to them. Good books may well be termed silent evangelists, because they can go everywhere and carry their message to people in all walks of life, silently influencing them for good.

Some years ago when a vigorous local option campaign was on in the county where I then lived, I approached a neighbor whom I had known all my life, and asked him to vote against the saloon. He very emphatically declined to do so.

Some months after the local option election, I purchased some books to present to my Sunday school class, two of his children being members of my class. One of the books was "Ten Nights in a Bar-room," which I handed to his boy, but had no thought that the father would read it. Imagine my surprise, when a few weeks later he said to me: "Why didn't you give me that book to read before the local option election, for then I would have voted against the saloon. Since reading that book I am forever against the saloon."

This proved true, as the liquor forces succeeded in having the question re-submitted to the voters four years later, and my neighbor was the most active, aggressive worker in that community against the saloon.

The reading of that book accom-

plished what nothing, or no one else had done, not even the splendid lecture by one of the most eloquent and widely known temperance lecturers. While reading the book the mind of that man was in a receptive state, ready to accept the truths presented, whereas in listening to a lecture his mind was in a combative state, watching, waiting and eager to contradict every point presented by the speaker.

This experience of mine, coupled with many other similar ones which I have read and heard, led me to decide on becoming a book missionary, because of the good I may do in such work. I am neither gifted nor eloquent in presenting a subject on which I feel deeply, and usually succeed in being misunderstood by the one I wish to influence.

But a book is never betrayed into making hasty replies, or random expressions, and it takes no notice of jeers or slights. It may not always answer questions, but it will tell its story over and over, and always speaks wisely and well, and wherever it goes, it brings a benediction.

In a recent issue of a magazine I read an account of how thousands and thousands of volumes of cheap, harmful novels were produced yearly, to provide reading for the boys of our country. Boys are not competent to judge the kind of books they should read and must be helped by a wise, sympathetic and tactful friend. Parents should do this, but there are a great many parents who do not seem to know much about the books their children read. There is a vast field for active work in trying to place the right kind of mental food in the hands of our coming citizens, and I want to have a share in it.

I am glad that we have such a vast amount of good books, whose prices place them within the reach of the humblest, so that all may be fed. I have only to introduce the boy to the book and the deal is closed, and my duty done.—Mrs. A. H. Bauer, Bois D'Arc, Mo.

### ANOTHER BOILED DINNER RECIPE AND A PILLOW CASE HINT.

Dear Friends of the Home Circle:—First, that boiled dinner, how good it must have been! Now I'll tell about my way.

I like "spare ribs" as the foundation of the "boiled dinner," with all the different vegetables in it I can muster. My cabbage I quarter and parboil before placing in kettle. If I have them, I cook beets separately and after removing the skins add to other vegetables. I am like the editor; I want an onion in the mixture.

The drop dumplings of corn meal is a new one to me. I'll try it some time. I always add dumplings but remove the vegetables before putting them in on top of ribs. I thicken the liquor with flour wet with milk or cream. Some times I add green pepper pods to mixture after removing seeds from same.

I have found a good use for embroidered pillow cases which have been used until the body of the case is in slits. The off side is usually worn while the front is still good. Last week I found a pair in this condition. I wondered how I could prolong the usefulness. On cleaning the bedroom and removing soiled covers from dresser and washstand, I thought, "the very thing! I'll open in center on off side; this will leave the monogram and decoration in center of open case. I can remove the worn part or nearly so and leave a width sufficient for a dresser scarf all ready to use except hemming at ends."

I did this and now have two pretty dresser scarfs from the cases which were too much worn for use on a bed. You see I am practicing Mrs. Baur's suggestion, "passing it on."—Jennie L. Warden, Illinois.

The nation's menu must be made up from the fields, pastures, orchards and gardens, and to farm intelligently the farmer must know what is needed.

### HOUSE CENTIPEDE USEFUL BUT DISAGREEABLE.

The house centipede, although disagreeable in appearance, feeds on small cockroaches, the typhoid fly, and other still more disagreeable insects, and therefore would not seem altogether an undesirable visitor in one's house. However, as one of the United States Department of Agriculture's entomologists says in a recent Farmers' Bulletin (No. 627) dealing with this insect, "its uncanny appearance is hardly calculated to inspire confidence, and it will unquestionably bite in self-defence, although very few cases of its having bitten any human being are on record." It does not feed on household goods and woollens, although many housewives hold this belief.

The house centipede is a southern species, its natural home being in the latitude of Texas, but it has slowly spread northward, and having reached New York and Massachusetts about 30 years ago it is now very common in these states and extends westward well beyond the Mississippi. It is a very delicate creature and almost impossible to catch, having a worm-like body about an inch long of a grayish yellow color. The name "centipede" is misleading, as it does not possess a hundred legs, but no more than 30 although the speed at which it travels across the floor does not give the ordinary observer sufficient time to count them. Its head is armed with a pair of very long, slender "feelers." The bulletin advises the housekeeper who feels that the centipede has become a pest in her house to use fresh pyrethrum powder near bathrooms, closets, cellars, conservatories, and store rooms where it may hide itself. The suggestion is also given that all moist places should be kept free from any objects, such as flower pots, mops, or dirty rags behind which the insect may conceal itself.

It is very questionable whether the centipede would ever, unprovoked, attack any human being or other large animal, still if it is pressed with the bare hand or foot or is caught between sheets in beds it will probably bite, and a few cases on record show that severe swelling and pain may result, for the insect belongs to a poisonous group of centipedes. The wound can hardly be called dangerous, however, and prompt dressing with ammonia is recommended to alleviate the disagreeable symptoms. The centipede is in one respect like a spider in that it springs after its prey and is very rapacious. Trained observers have noticed that in capturing such a pest as a cockroach, the centipede springs over its prey, inclosing and caging it with its many legs after which it devours its victim. In the act of devouring a moth it has been observed to keep its numerous long legs vibrating with incredible swiftness, giving the appearance of a hazy spot surrounding the fluttering moth.

### "SILVER OLD AND SILVER NEW."

Every housekeeper takes pride in keeping her silver bright and shining, whether her choicest collection be great grandmother's treasured teaspoons or the latest achievement of the jeweller's art.

But whether her silver is of this year or of a century ago, the sulphur in eggs, rubber, natural gas, water, white tissue paper, and in the white cloth, so often used in making silver cases, will turn the best polish she can put on it, to a yellowish brown.

To clean by rubbing with whiting or any of the silver polishes is a long and laborious process, and one which must be repeated frequently; but an easier method, which does not injure the silver, may be employed.

Dissolve one teaspoon of common salt and one teaspoon of soda in one quart of water, and place in a galvanized pan. Silver placed in this solution takes on a polish without rubbing. To get results it is necessary to keep the inside of the pan thoroughly clean.

By placing in the solution a small piece of zinc or the lid of a Mason jar the use of the galvanized pan becomes unnecessary and any kind of a pan may be used.—Mary L. Oberlin, Colorado.

### Big Sleeping Doll FREE



This fine sleeping doll is nearly two feet tall, and is all the rage. She has slippers, complete underwear, stockings, etc. Dress is very prettily made, half length, and trimmed with lace; also has a little chatelaine watch, with fleur-de-lis pin. You can dress and undress this doll just like a real baby. Has curly hair, pearly teeth, rosy cheeks, beautiful eyes, and goes to sleep just as natural as life when you lay her down.

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### Organize for Mutual Help and Social Diversion

ANY one who is well acquainted with actual conditions in the country knows it to be the truth that no movement looking to the betterment of material conditions on the farm can meet with complete success, unless the women as well as the men be considered. It is admitted that the prosperity which may come to the men by the adoption of better methods of farming will be shared by the women in most cases; but, it is equally true that the women, themselves are a strong factor in bringing about this same prosperity, even if no individual encouragement is given them, and would do much better still with a little help.

There is no place where a wife is so valuable an asset as on the farm; therefore, she is an element in the scheme of betterment of farm conditions which is well worth considering. It is she who tides over the lean years with fruit and vegetables tended more carefully than the farmer does his field crops, or with poultry and eggs, which have cost little to produce, and the more knowledge she brings to her work the better results she secures; hence, with a campaign directed along lines that will insure better methods of tilling the soil, feeding stock, etc., why should not the farmer's wife be shown better ways of handling her own particular industries so that she may increase their output?

The normal woman desires pleasant surroundings and she will often work under most trying conditions as long as she has hope that she will eventually secure the environment she covets. It may be a new house she craves or an addition to the old one, or new furnishings of one sort or another. Perhaps she wants labor-saving appliances or conveniences which she knows cannot be bought, unless she can personally increase the yearly income. Show her how she can realize her desires and she will be a satisfied woman.

#### The Moving Spirit.

Another point to be considered, too, and it has a pretty strong bearing on the final success or failure of the family, is that the wife is frequently the "moving spirit" in more ways than one, and, if she is satisfied, she gives her husband help and encouragement and together they make a home and abide there, each year adding to their stock of worldly goods and incidentally adding to the wealth of the community, making possible better schools, roads, churches and other factors that distinguish the well developed prosperous sections of our country.

If the wife is not satisfied, she uses all her influence in promoting a change to some other location, which may or may not hold them; in any case, the family is the poorer by reason of the change, the old adage "three moves are as bad as a fire," being nearly true. Perhaps the search for a new home could have been prevented if she could have been shown how to make the best of the situation and had been made to feel that someone was interested in the welfare of herself and family.

This is especially true of new settlers in any section. It is not enough that they suffer from the isolation that has been accepted as inseparable from farm life, but they suffer also from homesickness, the longing for the familiar sights of the old home and the faces of old friends and acquaintances, and nothing but making new friends and forming new ties will ever make the new home agreeable.

I have been a "new settler," needing advice and not receiving it from sources that could be relied on; anxious for knowledge bearing on my work, but with no teacher save experience and such information as could be gathered from farm papers and government bulletins; longing for companionship, yet seeing no one but my own family for months at a time, and I know whereof I speak, when I say that women need some provision made for them that will show them how to add to the family purse and

also provide some social diversion. In some places in the southern states, canning clubs and poultry clubs have been organized with the view of teaching the girls how to earn money at home, and there is scarcely a town of any pretensions that does not have clubs for the purpose of uniting the members in the pursuit of a common object.

#### A Community Club.

I would like to see a combination of the two, an organization whereby the women, both old and young, on the farm can be brought together in clubs or associations, each contributing, according to her talents, to the general stock of knowledge or to the entertainment of the rest, and at the same time draw on every source available for help in making the meetings interesting and profitable. There are women in every neighborhood who would enjoy meeting together and exchanging ideas at stated intervals, instead of the old way of hit and miss visiting, for they appreciate the fact that rest and relaxation increase efficiency; but because it is an innovation, they hesitate to take the first step in organizing a community club.

Without outside encouragement they will go on in the same old rut, occasional trips to town to supply the family needs or visit to neighbors at rare intervals being their only social diversion, meantime getting more and more self-centered and more and more self-conscious, losing gradually the world interest that keeps us all young and giving its place to complete absorption in everyday duties performed mechanically, thus bringing these duties down to the dead level of drudgery, and when this is done, when our tasks lose all interest for us except to get them out of the way so as to go on to others, it is then life takes on a hopeless aspect for us women on the farm.

We are social creatures, we women, and we like to meet those who understand our situation and can help us out of our difficulties, and we can learn from each other, too, if given the opportunity to discuss the problems that puzzle us. The neighborhood club gives this opportunity. In future communications, I shall have more to say about this, for having the courage of our convictions, we have organized a club in our neighborhood and it is in a flourishing condition and a joy and help to all the members.—Mrs. Cens S. Cornman, Missouri.

#### BETTER NURSING IS NEEDED.

"Skillful home nursing is a great blessing," says Dr. H. W. Hill of the Minnesota Public Health Association. "Everyone wishes that every mother might be a skilled nurse, for such services are required at least three to four times by each child for serious infections as well as for many minor troubles. But skillful nursing in the home is beyond most mothers, despite all loving desire to do the best for their sick ones."

"When actual knowledge of the care of really sick persons is needed, and especially where infectious cases are concerned, not only is the average mother's training insufficient for the patient's best welfare, but lack of practice as well as inexperience tells heavily on the mother in her efforts to prevent the spread of infection to others. A trained nurse is invaluable in such cases, but even better is it that the sick one should be removed to a hospital. This is especially true for the patient suffering from tuberculosis and avoids danger to the other members of the family as well."

#### COOKING DEFINITIONS.

The art of the cookery so often lies in the mixing that a definition of the common movements used in combining ingredients is perhaps worth while.

"Stirring" is mixing by using a circular motion, widening the circles until all is blended. In mixing dry materials with liquids, add the liquid gradually, stir slowly, being careful that the bowl of the spoon touches the bottom and sides of the mixing dish; in this way all lumps may be pressed out.

"Beating" is infolding air into the mixture at the same time the ingredients are being blended. The ingredients are turned over and over, care

being taken to lift them that air may be incorporated. Stirring the mixture would break the bubbles of air that are results of beating.

"Cutting and folding" is the mixing of materials in such a manner that air already in the mixture is prevented from escape. The spoon is passed with a verticle down ward motion through the mixture and is then passed under the mixture in such a manner that the bowl of the spoon comes in contact with the dish; in this way that part of the mixture at the bottom is carried and turned over on the top.

#### CURING AND SMOKING PORK ON THE FARM.

(Continued from Page 10.)

ered with sawdust of the same material gives the best results. Hard woods are always preferable to soft woods. Resinous woods (pines, firs, spruces) should never be used, because they are likely to impart bad flavors to the product. In the production of Westphalia hams, Juniper wood and berries are used.

Before putting meat into the smoke house, take it out of the brine and let it drip for two days. In cases where the brine was strong, it will be very advisable to soak the pieces in cold water over night to prevent a crust forming on the outside when it is drained. Then suspend all the meat below the ventilators so that no two

pieces come into contact, as this would prevent uniform smoking.

A slow fire may then be lighted, warming up the meat gradually. In cold climates it is best to keep the fire going at a steady temperature until the smoking is completed, in from 24 to 30 hours.

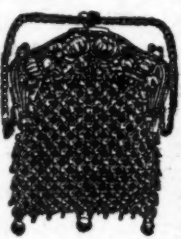
In spring or summer a fire may be started every two or three days for two weeks, when the meat will be sufficiently colored.

Smoke will not penetrate frozen meat. Flies should be excluded by keeping the house dark and the meat cooled by opening the doors and ventilators.

A dry, cool cellar or attic with free circulation will be the best place in which to keep smoked meats at all seasons, provided it is kept dark and the flies excluded. If it is desired to keep the meat for a long time, wrap it in waxed paper, then in muslin, or canvas, and hang it in a dry, airy, cool place.

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## PATTERNS FOR RURAL WORLD READERS.



In ordering patterns for Waists, give bust measure only; for Skirts, give waist measure only; for children, give age only; while for patterns for Aprons say, large, small or medium.

## 1059—Ladies' Waist.

Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 3 yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size.

## 1192—Ladies' House Dress.

Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 7 yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size. The skirt measures about 21-3 yards at lower edge, with plaits drawn out.

## 1056—Ladies' Apron.

Cut in 3 sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 5 yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

## 1214—Jacket for Misses and Small Women.

Cut in 4 sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 2 3/4 yards of 40-inch material for a 16-year size.

## 1065—Ladies' Kimono.

Cut in 3 sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 5 1/2 yards of 44-inch material for a medium size.

## 1221—Set of Ladies' Over Waists, Vestee and Collar.

Cut in 3 sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires for No. 1, 3 3/4 yards, for No. 2, 1 3/4 yards, for No. 3, 1 yard and for No. 4, 3/4 yard of 27-inch material for a medium size.

## 1212-1227—Ladies' Costume.

Waist, 1212, cut in 5 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Skirt, 1227, cut in 5 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 5 yards of double width material for the entire gown in a medium size. The skirt measures 21-3 yards at the lower edge. This calls for two separate patterns which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10c for each.

## 1220—Ladies' Dressing Sack.

Cut in 3 sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 2 1/4 yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

## 1074—Girls' Dress.

Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 3 1/4 yards of 44-inch material for a 10-year size.

## 9997—Girls' Dress.

Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3 yards of 40-inch material for an 8-year size.

## THE MERRY GAME CLUB FOR OUR BOYS &amp; GIRLS

The boys and girls of the Merry Game Club will be sorry to learn that the president is ill in bed and will not be able to conduct the proceedings of the club this week. We all hope that she will recover speedily and soon resume the management of this interesting department.—Editor, Rural World.

## A LITTLE GIRL AND HER DUCKLINGS.

Editor, Rural World:—I am Mamma's little girl, her baby girl; you know that means a whole lot to me. One day last summer mamma took me with her to a friends. Before we left the kind lady gave me a newly hatched duckling. I carried it home in a paper bag and gave it to a chicken hen that had some little chicks. I then cared for the hen and her brood.

The duckling grew so fast it was much larger than the little chicks after a little while. It grew a pretty new feather dress of green and gray and white.

The same kind lady gave me a mate for my duckling. We have a little pond and it delights me so to see them swim. They swim every day no matter how cold the weather is.

The ducklings are now laying nice large white eggs. I shut them in every night so I can find their eggs the next morning.

Mamma says that spells success. What do you say it spells?—Sophia Mardis, (Age 10) Falmouth, Ky.

[Comment—Your mamma is right. Little girls can be successful in what they do, just as well as grown-up folks can. You have started on the right road; so keep going and perhaps in a year or two you'll have as big and fine a bunch of ducks as any one in your neighborhood. Don't sell the eggs this spring. Set them under hens and keep the best of the new ducklings to lay eggs for you next year. If the two ducks that you now have are not pure-bred, sell them and all that you raise this summer and with the money buy a trio of the best you can afford in the breed that you like best. That's the way to start right with ducks for breeding purposes or market purposes or for show. But perhaps you have already start that way. May you have good luck. Write gain.—Editor.]

When it is necessary to iron a rough-dry garment at once, try this method. Damp it, roll tight, wrap it in a cloth, and then in paper, put it into the oven while the irons are heating. Evaporation will cause it to be thoroughly dampened in a very few minutes; but care must be taken that the oven is not hot enough to scorch the things.

## 1210—Boys' Blouse Suit With Knickerbockers.

Cut in 4 sizes: 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. It requires 4 1/4 yards of 27-inch material for a 6-year size.

## 1231—Girls' Dress With Guimpe.

Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 3 yards of 36-inch material for a 6-year size.

These patterns will be sent to RURAL WORLD subscribers for 10 cents each (silver or stamps).

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## The Hand of the Mighty

By Vaughan Kester

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(Continued from Last Issue.)

THAT same night down to the store Miller took me aside. It seems the lightnin'-rod man had been soundin' him. It really appeared he was more anxious to buy land than he was to sell rods. He'd made Miller the same offer he'd made me, and Miller was crazy to sell. He said he never expected to get so good an offer again, but that fool paper of Silas' stood in the way, and he couldn't do a thing with Silas.

"If I only hadn't taken his blame dollar, I'd tell him to whistle!" said Miller, groanin'.

"Did that simple cus give you a dollar, too?" I says.

"Simple? Why, George, his option is almost as good as a deed. It's a contract for sale, him to fix the price at any figure he chooses to name above two an acre. We've accepted a consideration. I ain't sure he's so simple, after all."

"What can we do, Miller?" I asked. "There's only one thing, George, that I know of," says Miller. "We must get him adjudged insane, and recover them options that way; and we mustn't lose no time about it, either, or that sucker will buy other land."

It looked like what Miller feared would happen, for when the lightnin'-rod man found he couldn't do business with me or Miller, he went to Whittaker. Naturally Whittaker was wild to sell, but he was up against Silas.

The lightnin'-rodder was a sport, all right. He said he'd always counted it a fair test of a man's ability to sell rods, but he was findin' there was stiffer business propositions, and he couldn't afford to let no transaction get the better of him. He was goin' to squat right there and buy his sheep farm if it took all summer. You see he had his nerve with him.

An through all them days of stress, when it looked like his neighbors might mob him any minute, Silas preserved the even tenor of his way, like the fellow says, mindin' his chickens, and goin' around serene and ca'am, at perfect peace with the world.

But of course things couldn't go on like that long. Something had to be done. It was Miller thought of what he had ought to do—Miller and his lightnin'-rod man. They got up a petition and sent it to Pendagrast. They reminded him how friendly he'd be'n with Silas, and urged him to join us in sendin' our poor friend to a private asylum for the insane where he could have the medical attention he was requirin' so much, and be restored to such hen sense as the Creator had endowed him with in the beginnin'.

It showed what a simple genuine soul Pendagrast was when inside of a week his big yellow car came scootin' into the valley and drew up in front of Miller Brothers' store.

"Where's my poor friend?" he says, after we had shook hands all round. "Yes," he says, wipin' his eyes, "it's best I should take him where he can be confined and have medical attention."

We sent for Silas. Say, it was touchin' to see them two meet and clasp hands, each lookin' innocenter and simpler than the other, and like butter would keep indefinite in their mouths.

"Are you well, Silas?" asks Pendagrast, with his arm thrown across Silas' shoulder. "And how's Mrs. Quinby and her good doughnuts?" smacking his lips. "And the chickens, and your vegetable garden—all doin' nicely, I hope. Well, you must make up your mind to leave these simple joys for a spell; I want you should visit me in my city home. I've come to fetch you away." And he winks at Miller.

They'd arranged the doctors was to be introduced to Silas there without his knowin' who they was, so as he wouldn't be on his guard. You see we

hadn't been able to do nothing" with old Doctor Smith, the valley physician; he said Silas had just as many brains as he ever had, and a heap more than the folks who had put their land in his hands to sell.

But Silas said he couldn't leave home. He was awful firm about stayin' just where he was. He couldn't think of movin'.

"It's that dreadful cunnin' insane folks have," whispers Miller to me. "He's suspicious of his best friend."

It was just beautiful the way Pendagrast talked with Silas, humurin' him like a little child, pleadin' with him to visit him in his city home, where there'd be prayer-meetin' every Thursday night and two regular services on Sunday. He held out every inducement he could think of, but Silas was as firm as he was gentle. It was plain he was set against leavin' the valley. Presently Pendagrast took him by the arm and says:

"Gentlemen, I must go down and pay my respects to Mrs. Quinby, and beg one of those nice doughnuts off'n her. Me and my friend will return soon, I hope, to say that he has reconsidered his decision, and will go with me to pay me the visit I want him to." And they locked arms and walked off, two as simple-souled men as you'd wish to see.

We owe it to Mrs. Quinby for a knowledge of what happened down to Silas. She listened at the keyhole after she'd fed Pendagrast a plate of doughnuts and some buttermilk.

"You're actin' very wrong, Silas, to keep them folks from sellin' their land when they got the chance," Pendagrast says, after a little friendly talk. "Yes, Mr. Miller's told me all about it. They are thinkin' of havin' you locked up in an asylum somewhere, and you'd better destroy them papers. I doubt if they are legal—"

"They're legal," says Silas, smilin' his sweetest. "I'd stake my life on that."

"Have you ever thought of them poor fellows and their bitter disappointment?" says Pendagrast, his voice tremblin'. "Have you put yourself in their place, my friend? Have you applied that great moral test to the situation? Before we go any further, would you like to kneel down beside me and say your prayers?" he says. "I know the temptations of greed, that money's the root of all evil. It can do no hurt," he urged in that gentle winnin' voice of his.

And Mrs. Quinby, beyond the door, covered her head with her apron, she was that moved by the simple soul's eloquence. She missed Silas' answer, but she heard Pendagrast go on.

"I tremble for your safety here, Silas—even your temporal safety, my friend. Every man in the valley's got land to sell, and now it looks like their opportunity has come, and you're blockin' the deal. It's cruel of you, Silas," he says. "And they're a rough lot—rough, but gentle, and they may do you bodily harm, like tarrin' and featherin' you without meanin' to. I can't bear to think of that, Silas; it hurts me here," he said, restin' his hand on his wish-bone. "And you can't pray, my friend. It's a bad sign, Silas, when a man loses the power to pray; it shows he's walked afar with false gods," he says.

"They don't know what's best for them," says Silas. "I got a buyer for their land. It'll be sold in good time—"

"What!" gasps Pendagrast, turnin' white.

"I say I've found a purchaser for their land."

"Who, Silas?" says Pendagrast. And Mrs. Quinby, watchin' through the keyhole, seen that he spoke with effort.

"It's a group of capitalists in New York. All I got to do is to wire 'em, and their representative will be here on the first train to close the deal," says Silas.

There was a silence, then Pendagrast says:

"Why didn't you let me know of your havin' this land to sell, my friend? Suppose we form a partnership, Silas. We'll close your options out at once at two an acre, and I'll personally guarantee you your commission, which I understand is 10 per cent. That'll be \$10,000 for you."

"No," says Silas, "I must do better than \$2 an acre. These folks are my

neighbors. I want to do the best I can by them."

"You're wrong there, Silas, says Pendagrast. "Business is different from most other things, and it's a good rule to think of yourself first."

"Mebby so," says Silas; "but it's foolish any way you look at it to sell the best coal land in the state for two an acre. And when you get your railroad built along the line of that old survey that was made 20 years ago, you'll need the gap on the Whittaker place, or you can't get your line across the mountains without goin' clean around," he says.

Mrs. Quinby said Pendagrast pretty near fell off his chair, hearin' this, he was that outdone. Presently he commands himself so as he could speak, and says, sighin' deep:

"I see it's as Mr. Miller said it was, and as I feared, but hoped it was not. There ain't no railroad, and I never heard of no old survey—nor coal," he says. "My poor friend, I would gladly have stood between you and your neighbors, but I see now the law will have to deal with you, and the sooner the better, so these poor folks can sell their land and get their money."

"What law?" says Silas.

"A lunacy commission," says Pendagrast.

"Wait a bit," says Silas. "Do you remember that roll of papers you lost on the mountain. Well, I found it. I don't need to tell you it contained your plans and a copy of the old survey, as well as the location of the coal that your engineers, who come here two years ago trout-fishin', had checked up for you."

"Quinby," says Pendagrast,—he was dealin' now,—"I'll take them options off your hands and give you a bonus of \$50,000; but you must agree to keep still until after I've dealt with these folks—"

"No," says Silas; "I'm askin' two hundred an acre for the land."

Pendagrast groaned.

"Two hundred! Why, that's what it's worth!" he says in a shocked tone. "Of course," says Silas. "That's what I want to get for these folks—all their land's worth."

"But that ain't business," urges Pendagrast, almost moved to tears. "Silas, my friend—" he began, conjurin' back that old winnin' smile.

But Silas shook his head.

"Two hundred, or I wire them New York parties I've been dickerin' with."

And Pendagrast seen that he was like adamant—like adamant covered up with cotton-batting.

"No," cries Pendagrast, "rather than have you do that, I'll pay what the land's worth."

"Two hundred," says Silas, gentle but firm.

Mrs. Quinby, looking through the keyhole, says she seen something like a mortal agony wrench Pendagrast; then he groaned horrid, showin' the whites of his eyes, and says weak:

"Fetch pen and paper. It's highway robbery, but I'll sign—I got to," he says.

"I've the papers ready for you," says Silas.

Pendagrast signed them, then he drew himself up.

"I shudder for your future, Quinby," he says. "No I won't shake hands with you; I don't feel cordial."

And he groped his way out to where his big tourin' car was drawn up under the maples.

And that was how Silas Quinby saved the valley folks something like \$10,000,000 just by bein' such a simple soul.

The lightnin'-rod man? Oh, he was Pendagrast's agent.

(THE END.)

### A LEADER IN COTTON YIELD.

Missouri is second to but one state in yield per acre of long-staple cotton. California leads with 500 pounds and Missouri follows with 325 pounds. The February report from the U. S. Department of Agriculture shows the Missouri long-staple cotton worth 9 cents per pound and the short 6.1 cents. Incidentally, the State Board of Agriculture calls attention to the fact that Missouri is the only state in the Union giving employment to both cotton pickers and ice hands.

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# POULTRY RAISING FOR FUN & PROFIT

HEN DAY MEETINGS MARCH 6.

The annual observance of Missouri Hen Day will be March 6, and every member of the association is urged to help make the county rallies enthusiastic and interesting. Counties having branch organizations of the association should have little trouble in getting a large attendance at some central location for an afternoon or night meeting. Those counties which do not have branch organizations can be organized at this time. The object of this state-wide observance of Hen Day is to arouse more interest in the poultry industry, get new members to the association and promote fellowship among the poultry breeders. The Missouri State Poultry Association was organized in 1892, being the largest and probably the oldest state poultry association in America.

Definite plans should be made by breeders at county meetings for insuring a large display of Missouri's best poultry at Universal Poultry Show to be held at Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, November 20 to 25, of which our Prof. T. E. Quisenberry, director of the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station, has been appointed superintendent. Let us show our loyalty to him and maintain Missouri's supremacy as the leading poultry



A Partridge Cochon Hen.

producing state in America by arranging to show a large number of our best birds.

Hundreds of dollars will be distributed over the state this year by the Missouri State Poultry Association for competition of its members only at the county fairs and county poultry shows and the state show. Every poultry raiser in Missouri should become a member of this association in order to derive the benefits which the members enjoy. The fee is only 50 cents a year and can be paid to any member or sent to the state organizer.—Fred Crosby, State Organizer, Missouri State Poultry Association, Kansas City, Mo.

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**PRODUCTIVE LANDS**—Crop payment or easy terms; along the Northern Pacific Ry., Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free literature. Say what state interests you. L. J. Bricker, 44 Northern Pac. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

### LIVE STOCK.

**FOR SALE**—Registered Holstein bull calves. H. K. Bemenderfer, Bloomville, O.

**BERKSHIRES**, big kind; fine pedigreed pigs, \$10 each. H. H. Shepard, Pacific, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—Two Jersey calves, price \$55.00, recorded. George Snider, Fruitland, Mo.

**GUERNSEY CALVES**, 10 heifers, 2 bulls, beautifully marked, \$20.00 each crated for shipment anywhere. Write Edgworth Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

### HELP WANTED.

**MEN AND WOMEN** wanted for U. S. Government life jobs, \$65.00 to \$150 month. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for list of positions open to you, Franklin Institute, Dept. R167, Rochester, N. Y.

### AGENTS WANTED.

**YOUNG MAN**, would you accept a tailor-made suit just for showing it to your friends? Then write Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 18, Chicago, and get beautiful samples, styles and a wonderful offer.

### BEES AND HONEY.

**BEST QUALITY** new clover honey, 20-lb. can, \$3.45, two or more cans, \$3.30 each. Sample 10c. Price list free. M. V. Facey, Preston, Minn.

### DRIED FRUITS.

**SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER**—\$6.75 for 100 pounds new evaporated November ringed apples, \$7.75 for select ripe quarters. Free on board cars here. Samples, 5c. The Hughes Orchards, Whitener, Arkansas.

### TOBACCO.

**FINE** chewing and smoking tobacco, four years old. Send stamps for free samples. W. L. Parks Tobacco Co., Adams, Tennessee.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

**FREE FOR SIX MONTHS**—My special offer to introduce my magazine "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,300. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 477-33 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**ONE HUNDRED** beautifully printed visiting cards, 35c. Lion Card Co., Covington, Tenn.

**\$5.00 RAZOR VALUE** for only 25c. A quarter will bring you guaranteed safety razor, triple silver plated; fine steel tempered and hair tested blades. Equal to the best. Money back if not satisfactory. Send only 25c today and be convinced. Address, Helmer B. Hagberg, Dept. 3, Gothenburg, Neb.



**Comfortable Rocker**

**Bargain No. MH110.** A large, comfortable Rocker at a bargain price. Made of solid oak in golden finish in a very choice design. Upholstered with "Imperial" Spanish brown leather on seat and back. Seat has four springs and is stuffed with tow and cotton. Front and back posts are hand-carved. Seat front plaited and back is button tufted. Has strong posts and runners. Great value. **\$3.45**

You must not try to judge this handsome, serviceable Rocker by its low price—you must see it to realize how beautiful it really is. A bargain at the price.



**No Money In Advance**

**"Wonder" Dress Form Bargain No. MH114.**

**"WONDER"** Dress Form. A scientific wonder; positively the only dress form that can be adjusted separately for neck, shoulders, bust, waist, hips, skirt, etc. Instantly regulated and set, and can be made to reproduce any figure regardless of deformity. A school girl can operate it. No mechanism to bother with, nothing to get out of order. Once set, adjustment won't slip. Punctureless and practically unbreakable. A household necessity. Saves cost of making and you obtain a perfect fit. **\$10.98**

**No Money In Advance**

**One-Motion Collapsible Go-Cart Bargain**

**No. MH122.** Large convenient automobile hood with roll-up side curtains, large foot well, padded seat, two position reclining back, 10-in. wheels with 1/2 in. rubber tires, nickel fenders, heavy push rods and cross handle. Covering is of "Imperial" leather. Cart is of all steel construction and can be ordered with Black, Green or Brown covering. A cart of this kind can be taken anywhere without trouble. To find its true worth have it sent on approval for 30 days. Price **\$8.38**

**No Money In Advance**

**Solid Oak Dining Table**

**No. MH124.** Elegant Dining Table constructed of solid oak in Colonial style, with large 10-inch square pedestal fitted to platform, mounted on scroll feet. Has 46 in. top, which opens to 6 ft. when extended and over smooth running slides—has deep box rim. Table is perfectly finished in rich golden effect. Every detail shows most careful workmanship. Compare it with the best any local dealer can show you at double the price even though you were to pay cash. It's a rare bargain at the price we ask and you have **\$9.99** a year to pay. Price



46-in Top

**No Money In Advance**

**Comfortable, 40-Inch, Solid Oak Porch Swing**

**No. MH121.** Fumed finished with seat 48 in. long, 17 in. wide, constructed of stout panels. Back 20 in. shoulder high. Comes equipped with chains and ceiling hooks. After a thorough investigation of porch swings generally we are convinced that here's a bargain such as you will be greatly pleased with and which cannot be duplicated at our extremely low price of only **\$2.98**

**No Money In Advance**

**Hercules Never-Leak Roofing Bargain**

**Hercules Never-Leak Flint Roofing.** Outlasts any other roofing made; will not leak or dry out, or crack. Adds to appearance of any building. Of exceptionally high quality—best long fibre wool felt obtainable. Mechanically saturated with best water-proofing compound known, pure asphalt. Coated one side with fine flint sand. Lay either side to weather, over old shingles if desired. Each roll complete, 22 in. wide, contains 108 sq. ft. Nails and cement included. We control entire output and guarantee that not one ounce of inferior material is used. Don't buy roofing anywhere until you send for samples and make comparisons, or order direct from this advertisement. Our binding guarantee protects you. Reversible Roofing Bargains at our prices.

**No. MH117. 1 Ply.** Weight 35 lbs., Guaranteed. Price per roll **\$ .95**  
**No. MH117. 2 Ply.** Weight 45 lbs., Guaranteed. Price per roll **\$1.25**  
**No. MH117. 3 Ply.** Weight 65 lbs., Guaranteed. Price per roll **\$1.58**

**Guaranteed Ready Mixed Paint Bargain**

**Reckote Ready Mixed Paint** is made of the best and purest ingredients, made to give unusual satisfaction and a lasting testimonial of Hartman's great values. We control the output and can guarantee Reckote against peeling, blistering, chalking or rubbing off, and to spread easier, cover more surface, make a better finish and last longer than any other paint regardless of brand or price. Either you or a painter may use Reckote with equally satisfactory results. You can't afford to neglect any building or structure you own when we sell guaranteed paint at these prices and give you 6, 9 and 12 months to pay for it. Order from this advertisement—our guarantee protects you.

**No. MH118. House Paint \$1.02** No. MH118. Barn Paint 68c  
 all colors and shades, gal. No. MH118. ROOF PAINT black only, 52c per gallon.

**No Money In Advance**

Write for Special Paint and Roofing Booklet



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We want every reader of this publication to thoroughly understand how satisfying and how easy it is to furnish the entire home or to secure odd pieces of Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Silverware, Draperies, etc., from this mammoth Hartman institution—America's greatest homefurnishing concern—which has originated the most liberal, most practical, fair and square Farm Credit Plan exclusively for the benefit of all who depend upon crops and live stock for their income, and Hartman asks

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No other house offers such a plan—only the great house of Hartman with its enormous capital, 22 big retail stores and gigantic mail order house is able to offer such a liberal credit plan. We know that most farmers meet their obligations when they sell their crops or live stock. That's when you can settle with us—pay all or part in 6, 9 and 12 months. Hartman knows farmers are responsible people. Hartman trusts you and has originated this wonderful convenience for you so that you can use your cash for emergencies. At the same time you buy at—

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For 25 years we have shipped dependable household goods to every section of the United States on credit, to be paid for in small payments, and our plan has proven tremendously satisfactory, and now we welcome the credit account of every farm dweller, no matter where he lives, no matter what his needs. You are not required to send us any references—no red tape—everything confidential—no interest to pay—no mortgage. We extend to you a wide open helpful credit account—ask no security—no guarantee. We have no salesmen to annoy you—we collectors to call for payments. Order what you want, make payments to suit your convenience. Most liberal and most satisfactory plan ever before offered. Thousands of farmers' homes everywhere beautifully furnished by Hartman's Special Farm Credit Plan thoroughly prove our every claim.

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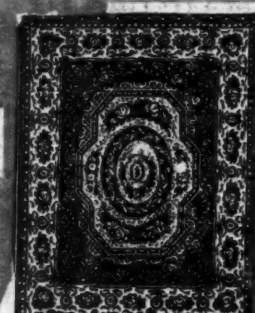
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Pay In 6, 9 and 12 Months

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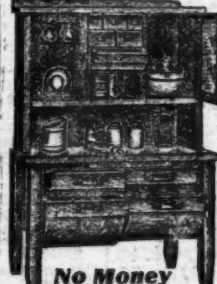
**No. MH125.** Beautiful Brussels Rug in four sizes. Design is very charming, being a medallion center with conventional border. Colors: Tan, Green, Brown, Red and light colorings. This is a great opportunity for you to get a magnificent rug for little money. Size 6 ft. 9 in. by 9 ft. Price **\$8.95**  
 Size 8 ft. 3 in. by 10 ft. 6 in. Price **\$8.95**  
 Size 10 ft. 6 in. by 13 ft. 6 in. Price **\$10.75**  
 Size 12 ft. 6 in. by 15 ft. 6 in. Price **\$18.50**

**No Money In Advance**

**Refrigerator Bargain**

**No. MH103.** Sanitary high class Refrigerator. Best construction so as to be perfectly odorless and economical. Has best cold air circulation, which together with superior method of insulation works wonders in saving ice. Size, 43 ins. high, 25 1/4 ins. wide, 18 1/4 ins. deep. Large provision chamber. Ice capacity 75 lbs. Price **\$12.85**

**No Money In Advance**

**Kitchen Cabinet Bargain**

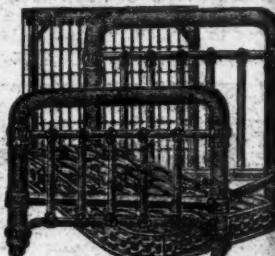
**No. MH104.** Convenient Kitchen Cabinet made of Hardwood with smoothly sanded finish. Base has white wood table top 42x26 ins. Handy breadboard, two cutlery drawers and two sliding flour bins, each of 50 lb. capacity. Top has two cupboards, glass doors, tilting sugar bin, open shelf space, spice drawers, two utility drawers. Price **\$8.75**

**No Money In Advance**

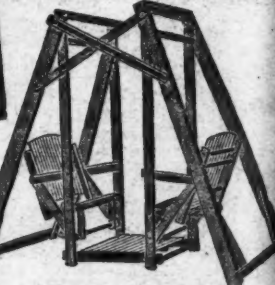
**2-Inch Post Steel Bed Outfit**

**No. MH123.** Complete Bed Outfit consisting of elegant 2 in. continuous post steel bed with 4 inch slats in article design, 58 in. high; link fabric steel frame bed spring, and cotton top fibre filled mattress. Outfit comes in all sizes 3 ft. x 3 ft. 6 in.; 4 ft. x 4 ft. 6 in. (full size). Colors: White, Pea Green or Vermilion. Price **\$9.77**

**No Money In Advance**

**Washing Machine Bargain**

**No. MH105.** Tub 6-shirt capacity, Louisiana red cypress corrugated on inside for effective rubbing surface. Finished natural color and bound by 3 steel hoops. Four-pronged 10-in. cypress dangle block, cannot slip or crack. Gearing is durable; roller bearings, easy to run. Tub supported by three legs which bolt into iron sockets. Does not tear clothes. Price **\$4.50**

**Lawn Swing Bargain**

**No. MH127.** This delightful hardwood Lawn Swing holds four passengers and is exceptionally well made and durable. Thoroughly braced and has reinforced joints fastened with bolts and nuts. Posts are painted red and swing operates freely and noiselessly. Seats are 35 inches wide, fitted with adjustable backs, finished in natural wood. Much pleasure will be derived from this great bargain because it affords real healthful rest and recreation for both adults and children. Price only **\$4.65**

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**Dinner Set Bargain**

**No. MH126.** Coin gold monogram Dinner Set in 51 or 100 pieces. This is a remarkable value and one you will do well to order direct from this page. Decorations are of coin gold with your (any one) initial as illustrated. Each piece is double fired and glazed, and decorations are warranted not to come off. 51 piece set is complete service for 6 people; 100 piece set is complete service for 12 people. Price, 51 piece set, **\$6.45** Price, 100 piece set, **\$10.65**

**No Money In Advance**

**Three-Piece Library Set Bargain**

**No. MH109.** This elegant solid oak, fumed finish, three-piece Library Set is made in the newest style, upholstered with "Imperial" Spanish brown leather. Table is very rigidly constructed with square edge top measuring 36x24 inches in size and has convenient book shelf at either end—an exceedingly desirable feature—a strong, lower shelf and brace adds strength and rigidity. The luxurious Rocker and solid comfort Arm Chair are made to match, having paneled backs with upper and outside panels upholstered and seat on four springs, expertly filled and upholstered. The price you pay for this remarkable Library Set is less than the average dealer has to pay the manufacturer. When you see it you will understand why Hartman leads the way of value giving. Price of complete set, **\$11.78**

Order anything you want right from this page advertisement. You need not pay no money in advance. Pay in 6, 9 and 12 months. Anything you receive from us that is not entirely satisfactory you may return and we will pay freight charges both ways.



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